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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

General Strike Disintegrates

San Francisco Sees Force Fail

French Premier Averts Crisis

Britain Unfolds Housing Plan

U. S. Teachers Adopt Four R's

Netherlands Sends Its Youth

SAN FRANCISCO'S general strike goes steadily to pieces without having reached the formality of being called off. The general strike committee, as the structure it threw up totters, orders butchers, produce workers and others back to work, but restaurants, stores and the Market Street Railway resume swiftly ahead of release orders from the unions. President Roosevelt cables from mid-Pacific that he believes "common sense and good order will prevail" and a "reasonable solution" be found. NRA Administrator Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, on the spot for the Government, declares the disputed question can be settled in 24 hours, but will not move until the strike is lifted. Police and citizens rounding up radicals are aided by Secretary of Labor Perkins' orders that deportation cases be expedited—Weary San Francisco zigzags toward normal.

¶ Seattle sees rioting, with rocks and tear gas failing to stop strike-breakers' loading of ships. Portland hears bullets whistle on the water front. But the center continues to be San Francisco, where strike leaders, forced to relinquish their hold on the city's activities, now declare no general paralysis was planned and even shy away from the term general strike. But it was and is a general strike. Its significance is not local but national. It was the seizure of power over a city's life by persons not authorized by the city to do so. Ruthlessly it inflicted privation, suffering, danger, and untold loss in damage that can be measured in money. It was the furious use of force to work the will of a faction, and it has not succeeded and could not succeed—The general strike fails as it ought to fail and now the loss will fall back on its promoters.

¶ France sees the diplomacy of Premier Gaston Doumergue save his national Cabinet from being wrecked. In the investigation of the $40,000,000 Stavisky scandal, former Premier André Tardieu accuses former Premier Camille Chautemps of having forged the Tardieu name on a Stavisky check stub, and says Edouard Herriot, then Premier, knew Stavisky was a swindler. Wholesale resignation of these and other men in the present emergency Cabinet are prevented by instant action of Premier Doumergue. "The quarrel must remain personal; don't break the party truce!" shrewdly he demands—And agitated France is saved from another bitter upheaval.

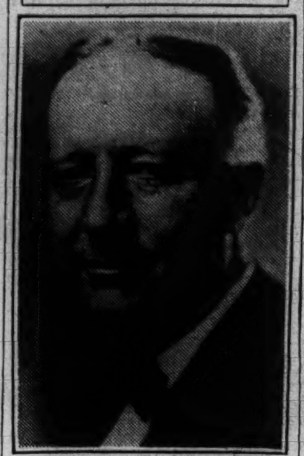
¶ Britain hears Viscount Halifax tell the House of Lords of the great plan by which all will be decently sheltered. Already 28,000 slum houses are being swept away and building starts on 294,000 new structures. In five years slums will have vanished completely except in densest cities where most work is to be done. This cooperative effort of state, municipality and private building society has a clear and superb objective—To wipe out unwholesomeness by moving the overcrowded family into roomy quarters without raising rental.

¶ Germany hears the Labor Court rule that non-attendance at the Labor Day celebration is sufficient grounds for dismissal of workers from jobs. Their dismissal had been appealed by workers who pleaded that their non-attendance was a matter of conscience. Knickerbocker's new book on war is confiscated, as are all the books of Upton Sinclair, which have been very popular. The press approves the Government in refusing to pay American claims on the Dawes and Young loans and in preventing action by the World Bank. The United States, having a favorable balance, cannot seize German funds—It must rely upon German fairness for its pay.

¶ Massachusetts is visited in relays by the faculty and student body of Omnibus College. This peripatetic institution, headed by Prof. Wm. M. Goldsmith of the University of Wichita, and whose students are mostly school teachers, travels in autocades of big buses, sleeps in tents, eats in its own rambling cafeterias, and absorbs its history on the spots where the events occurred. The students are broadened and humanized while traveling 8000 miles through 25 states in eight weeks and get three academic credits—The 1934 schoolmarm's new four R's are relax, refresh, replenish, rejuvenate.

¶ The Netherlands takes a forward step in international education. The Government, in coöperation with the Holland-American Line, gathers from its different provinces 11 schoolboys and 11 schoolgirls, from 12 to 18, and sends them on the Statendam to visit New York City. The children wear their picturesque native costumes, use the English learned in school, and excitedly exchange ideas with eager young Americans—As youth bridges the oceans as part of its school course, nations will no longer misunderstand one another.

Back in Fold



Wide World

Alfred E. Smith

Tammany's Arms Are Wide Open As 'Al' Smith Returns

New York Stirred When 'Governor' Goes Into Conference With Dooling

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Mr. Alfred E. Smith—"Al" to Democrats throughout the nation and one Democrat whose prestige in affairs of state overshadow his Wigwam upbringing—is back in the inner councils of Tammany Hall today.

It has been nearly five years since the voice of the four-time Governor has been heeded in the strategy room of the place where he was for so long the favorite son. His return heralds the achievement of the first major objective of the new Tammany chief, Mr. James J. Dooling, in his dove-of-peace crusade among the organization's warring factions.

Mr. Smith and Chief Dooling held their first conference this morning, and the fact registered as nothing less than a political event in New York City and state politics—second only to the victory of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic leader and Roosevelt patronage dispenser in New York, in out-trading the Tammany old guard for the leadership of the Manhattan organization this week.

The subject of the conference was not clear when this was written beyond Mr. Dooling's brief statement that he had sought Mr. Smith's views on the charter reform issue and that "certain political topics were touched upon." No one doubts one thing, however, that if the organization wants Mr. Smith back, it will have to take his reform theories with him and support of the fight he and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman are making for real revision of the outworn machinery of municipal and county governments.

'No More Slums' British Slogan In 5-Year Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19—"Decent houses in which to live" for "all citizens of this country," is declared in a remarkable Government statement here as the official policy now to be put into immediate operation. For this purpose the number of persons allowed to live in any particular accommodation is to be limited.

A total of 28,000 slum houses are in course of being swept away; 294,000 better ones are being built and by the end of five years the Government claims there will be "no more slums" except "in a few towns where longer periods are necessary."

The Government's scheme was outlined by Viscount Halifax in the House of Lords Wednesday. It aims at no less than "providing in accordance with an ordered plan whatever number of houses may be needed to overcome the evil that has rightly moved the country to indignation and to make a beginning first with a direct attack on conditions which are the most intolerable."

In this connection a new law is to be passed this autumn to define standards of accommodation and to finance municipal authorities in providing such accommodation as will enable such standards to be observed at rents low enough to be paid by those who no longer will be permitted to live in overcrowded conditions.

The system is to be based upon coördination of the effort wherein municipal authorities, private building societies and central government officials are all to participate.

American Books Confiscated

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 19—Announcement is made here of confiscation of "Will War Come in Europe," by H. R. Knickerbocker, published in the United States under the title "The Boiling Point."

All German translations of Upton Sinclair's books are also confiscated in Prussia.

A further fourteen days' ban is placed on a number of papers including the Daily Telegraph and the Observer from London, the Bohemia of Prague and Pester-Lloyd of Budapest.

Cigarettes and Drought Costly Veteran Drivers Define Safety Police Quarters Plan Privacy

Closed Bank Employee Declared Embezzler—Governor Ely Makes Several New Appointments—Copley Square Hotel, Old Political Rendezvous, to Reopen

The Boston Day

Civilian Conservation Corps workers helped firemen and volunteers battle cigarette-started fires in the blueberry country on the Cape today, as weeks of dry weather caused apprehension among farmers whose crops need rain.

Veteran 25,000-mile-a-year drivers tell those who don't drive so much what they should do to keep the highways safe.

Boston police headquarters takes steps to protect itself, not from reckless drivers, or forest fires, but from unwanted visitors. Bells and buttons do the trick.

Days gone by are brought back as an old political landmark, the Copley Square Hotel, closed for some time, is taken over and plans are made for its modernization and reopening by another firm soon.

Three years after its closing, the Federal National Bank finds an embezzler among the clerks continuing on as helpers to the receiver. An employee pilfered $5300, the receiver reveals. The Federal prosecutor awaits more information before asking an indictment.

Governor Ely shifts Frederick J. Dillon from the office of Commissioner of Correction to the newly created judgeship in the Suffolk Probate Court. Other appointments also await Executive Council confirmation.

Fire

Smokers Versus CCC

Blueberry pickers carelessly flipping lighted cigarettes into drought-dried bushes are blamed for Cape Cod forest fires, now filling the region with blue smoke and endangering property. CCC boys, who have built roads and firebreaks, cleared land, and who now form the bulwark of fire-fighting brigades, are credited with saving the State from losses many times as great as those which are being, or might be sustained.

Weeks of sun, no rain, have turned blueberry areas into virtual tinder boxes. Blazes begun here by smokers, State Fire Warden M. C. Hutchins declares, have spread into other areas in the southeastern part of the State. Large tracts have been burned over in more than half a dozen lower counties but none of the fires are completely out of hand, according to Warden Hutchins, no

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Tardieu's Charges Threaten Crisis In Paris Government

Premier Smooths Things Out and Leaves Paris for Vacation

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—Premier Gaston Doumergue was believed to have averted the wreck of his Cabinet today by spreading the words that "the boys must be good."

The veteran statesman made a lightning decision at a railroad station last night and sent his friends to tell former Premiers André Tardieu, Edouard Herriot and Camille Chautemps and other party leaders, that M. Tardieu's charges that M. Chautemps and Radical Socialists knew that the late Serge Stavisky was swindling the country must be limited to a controversy between M. Tardieu and M. Chautemps, without involving parties.

Resignations Impend

Resignation of M. Herriot and other Radical Socialists from the Cabinet was threatened because of M. Tardieu's charges, which they claimed broke the political truce under which the Doumergue Cabinet was created in the grave days of last February.

Premier Doumergue then boarded a train for a vacation at Tournefeuille, smiling as ever and refusing any comment on Cabinet friction.

Because he has the whip-hand threat of dissolution of Parliament, for which deputies are not ready, Premier Doumergue is expected to maintain the truce between the parties.

M. Chautemps and M. Tardieu were brought face to face last midnight at a stormy session of a Chamber of Deputies committee investigating the collapse of Stavisky's Bayonne municipal pawnshop.

Forgery Charges

M. Chautemps, whose neice committed suicide yesterday in circumstances believed to be connected with the Stavisky scandal, denied M. Tardieu's charge that he forged M. Tardieu's name to a Stavisky check stub for 300,000 francs (about $19,500).

M. Chautemps accused M. Tardieu of seeking to "strike at the National Government and cause a breach of the truce with a view to bringing about dissolution (of the Cabinet). His (Tardieu's) deposition can be considered the first act in an electoral campaign."

A committee of the Radical Socialist Party is considering whether M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, and four other Radical members of the present Cabinet can remain in it with M. Tardieu.

Both M. Tardieu and M. Herriot are Ministers without portfolio in the Doumergue Government, formed by a truce between political parties during the grave crisis of last February.

Two Cabinets had been forced out by the Stavisky scandal, one of them headed by M. Chautemps.

German Court Upholds Labor Day Dismissals

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 19—Non-attendance at Labor Day celebrations on May 1 is justifiable grounds for dismissal of an employee, the German Labor Court decided, according to today's report.

Workers who appealed against dismissal were members of a now banned Bible students' association and refused to attend the celebrations because of their religious convictions.

In dismissing the appeals, the court stated these workers had violated their duty and been disobedient to their employers, which action brought its own logical conclusion, namely dismissal.

Reichsbishop Tells Hitler of Gains In Evangelical Fold

Reports 22 Organizations Have Joined Fold; Six Stand Out

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 19 — Reichsbishop Müller and Dr. Ernst Jaeger, legal adviser to the Reich's Evangelical Church Commission, have reported to Chancellor Hitler that a steady advance toward Protestant unification has been made, in their opinion, during the past 14 months.

Although there is ample evidence of opposition still active among the Protestant churches, the Reichsbishop report showed that 22 out of 28 separate state Protestant churches existing here Jan. 30, 1933, have come over to the Evangelical Reich Church.

As regards the remaining six he declared that the movement toward unification is making great progress in three. Thus only the other three are still making difficulties hard to overcome. Support of the great majority has helped considerably to overcome the manifold difficulties in this development, the Reichsbishop concluded.

Chancellor Hitler in his reply is reported to have expressed satisfaction with the progress made toward church unity.

Herr Hitler's reception of these two men appears to suggest that despite much talk to the contrary during the past few weeks, Bishop Mueller's position is strengthened rather than weakened. The policy of conformity to the church, therefore, is expected to continue even stronger in future.

The interview with the Chancellor

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Olson 'Seizes' North Dakota Governorship

House Meets in Defiance of His Order Voiding Special Session

Langer Faction Busy

Talk of Impeachment Charge Against Justices Who Decided for Olson

BISMARCK, N. D., July 19 (AP)—The North Dakota House of Representatives, meeting in defiance of Lieut.-Gov. Ole H. Olson's proclamation revoking a special session of the Legislature convened at 12:03 p. m. (central standard time) today.

Mrs Minnie D. Craig, Speaker of the House, who a few days ago resigned a federal relief job to avoid question of her right to participate in the special session, called the House to order.

Senators convened in their chambers ready to be called to order. State Senator D. H. Hamilton, who resigned today as a highway employee, is president pro-tem.

Olson Refuses Recognition

Mr. Olson, who took physical possession of the Governor's office this morning under authority of a State Supreme Court order ousting Mr. William Langer as Governor will not attend or recognize the assemblies.

National Guard troops were posted by Adj. Gen. Earle Sarles in the State Capitol corridors. General Sarles is holding two companies in readiness to prevent violence. He is taking his orders from Mr. Olson, although previously his office had honored Langer's command for martial.

In taking possession of the Governor's office Mr. Olson merely walked into the office, accompanied by two friends.

Mr. Olson immediately posted a proclamation in the corridors of the State House revoking a special session of the State Legislature, called by Mr. William Langer, ousted Governor. Doors of the two assemblies were locked.

National guardsmen were posted in the corridors but were not before the Executive Offices at the time Mr. Olson appeared at 10 a. m.

Adj.-Gen. Earle Sarles, who announced he would stand behind Mr. Olson, was in his offices downstairs at the time.

Legislators favoring Mr. Langer had indicated they would attempt wholesale impeachment of state officers unfriendly to the ousted Governor, and that this might include the four Judges of the State Supreme Court who ruled Tuesday night that Mr. Langer's conviction of a felony in the Federal District Court disqualified him from holding office.

All Calm on Surface

The House, where impeachment proceedlings would originate, was controlled by Langer supporters by more than a two-thirds majority, while in the Senate the margin was a few votes short of two-thirds.

Reports were heard of possible mob violence, but on the surface all was calm. Rumors were current that Langer partisans were concentrating in various sections of the State ready to march on Bismarck to rally around Mr. Langer.

Mr. Langer, after the court ousted him, declared martial law. Mr. Olson revoked the command yesterday.

Mr. John Husby, Commissioner of Agriculture and one of the officials who revolted from Mr. Langer's leadership, was in the Governor's office when Mr. Olson entered. Mr. S. A. Olsness, insurance commissioner, aligned with the Olson group, came later.

Abuse of Political Patronage Condemned by President's Aid; Offers Plan for Better Staffs

Howe, at Wellesley, Favors Citizens' Help in Selecting Personnel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—A new method to end the abuses of hasty, wholesale political appointments was recommended today by Col. Louis M. Howe, confidential secretary to President Roosevelt.

By means of committees of leading citizens in cities and towns to assist the Administration in finding efficient men for New Deal jobs, Colonel Howe declared the work of handling the personnel problems of recovery might be vastly facilitated.

Prior to his speech before the second Summer Institute for Social Progress here, Colonel Howe expressed in a private interview his appreciation of the patronage abuses that have dogged the heels of the recovery program.

The task of finding capable and honest men to operate the new machinery of government is, he said, one of the Administration's stiffest problems. Aware that the multitude of new jobs created by recovery policies has resulted in patronage abuses and harmful criticis mof the Administration, he stated that local communities should take some responsibility for bringing forward the names of desirable men and women.

His proposed committees would consist of impartial men, representing labor, business and the professions, and they would be charged with preparing an "honor list" of eligible men.

Colonel Howe referred to the setting up of the ERA machinery, the pressing demand for men to take charge throughout the country, and

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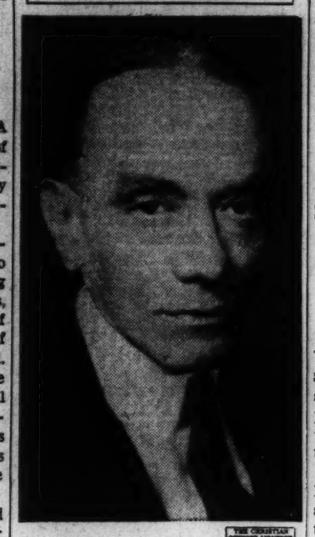
Hits Spoils System



Col. Louis M. Howe

Secretary to President Roosevelt

Saga of Social Stirrings Worthy of Dickens' Pen Unfolds in San Francisco

By Courtland Holdom

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

San Francisco
July 19

"General Strike," by Boz.

A modern title, perhaps, for the Victorian author. But if Charles Dickens could visit San Francisco today he would find in the situation here all the elements for one of his fascinating novels.

He would find material for a saga of social stirrings, the awakening of power within an intensely human group of workers groping their way toward a new day. He would see the pathos of courageous characters pitted against each other because of differing standards; with traditional rights upheld on one side and an outcry for justice on the other bringing about the denial of justice to simple onlookers not directly involved in the struggle.

Most of all, however, he would be delighted by the characters of those who have risen to leadership of the many elements of the conflict. He would find them strong, intensely likable, and colorful.

Another Major Bagstock

How, for instance, would he embellish the character of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, keenly analyzing the situation in bluff, good-natured yet incisive terms? Or that of the ascetic Archbishop Edward J Hanna, chairman of the President's National Longshoreman's Board. Or that of Mr. Michael Casey, conservative, veteran leader of the striking teamsters.

He would find Maj-Gen. David P. Barrows, former president of the University of California, tall, dignified and thoroughly military, reviewing the national guard under his command. The florist-Mayor, Angelo Rossi, would greet him, immaculate to his boutonniere as he planned citizens' committees to smash the strike.

The almost wraithlike figure of Mr. Andrew Furuseth, beloved president of the Seamen's Union, would glide quietly by, his gaze fixed upward. Mr. William J. Quinn would stride manfully upon the scene, every inch the alert, efficient, kindly Irish chief of police.

An Artful Dodger

But of all the long parade of men—and women—equally strong, likable and colorful, none would delight the author more than the character of Mr. Harry Bridges, stormy petrel of the striking longshoremen. For Harry Bridges possesses that quality above all others priceless in authorship: mystery.

Harry Bridges, if you ask a shipping man or an industrialist, is the very proof that this whole string is directly inspired by Moscow.

He is the personification of Communism, of irresponsible and subversive radicalism. Harry Bridges doesn't want the strike settled: He wants to stir up more trouble, until he achieves revolution. Harry Bridges is—and here the shipping man or industrialist will visibly shudder—an Australian.

Yes, reader, an Australian. Not a Russian or a Polish Jew, but a man from that member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, down under, which fought on our side during the World War. A man to whom the English tongue is native, though he speaks it with a nasal quality not American.

Harry Bridges, if you ask a conservative labor leader, may not be so diabolical as painted by the shipping man, but he is nevertheless a "pesky nuisance." He is the sort of delegate to labor conferences who prevents adjournment in time for a six o'clock supper.

He represents radicalism and extremism in union matters. He is distinctly not cut according to the A. F. of L. pattern.

Men Stand by Him

But ask a stevedore or a seaman what he thinks of Harry Bridges and you will have the other side of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

San Francisco Sees Break In Strike Clouds

More Normal Conditions Appear With City Again Being Serviced

Aspect More Local

Street Cars Run, Butcher Shops Open, Restaurants Resume—Hope Grows

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—Union leaders directing the general strike here today continued to abandon all their extreme positions, paving the way for settlement of the waterfront dispute along the entire Pacific coast.

Apparently realizing the hopelessness of continuing food blockades and rigid trucking restrictions, the general strike committee of the Central Labor Council yesterday authorized union butchers to return to work, opened the way for movements of produce both into wholesale districts and to retail outlets, decreed the opening of all union restaurants, and sanctioned the delivery of gasoline to service stations.

In defense of its strategic retreat, the general strike committee has taken shelter behind a statement it issued at the outset of the strike, to the effect that it was not intended to strangle the essential activities of the city or to bring suffering to any of its residents.

Informal spokesmen at the Labor Temple, however, admit that the conception of the strike as not general in nature has grown as the warning of conservative leaders that such a strike could not succeed has become increasingly apparent. As a result, it is explained, the very name "general strike committee" is now taken to mean general committee of the strike, rather than committee of the general strike.

Having achieved a show of labor solidarity, the strike is now being turned to further account by the unions as a potent recruiting officer. Many who before were indifferent to trade unionism have been impressed by the power of the labor groups, and application of a little pressure brings them readily into the union fold.

Rush to Join Up

Where union shops only are allowed to open with labor's blessing, it becomes apparent that those in other shops may advantageously become unionized, and their path in this direction is made doubly easy by the formation of new locals to accommodate the rush.

It is considered possible, too, that the unions are winding up their general strike affairs as rapidly as they may with a saving of face, in order to take advantage of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's good offices as an arbiter. After conferring with labor leaders Wednesday, the General issued this statement:

"If the general strike is called off and the threat of martial law removed, I can settle this thing within 24 hours. In case the general strike is called off, I am of the belief the national guard also should be withdrawn."

Seek to Avoid Politics

The advantage of such an arrangement must be patent to labor in the light of efforts to have martial law proclaimed throughout the city despite the passing of the crisis, in order that political capital may be made of claims the strike was "broken."

Mayor Angelo Rossi and the National Longshoremen's Board both issued statements pleading for termination of the general strike so that the real issues of the waterfront dispute might be settled.

In Portland, Ore., the threat of a general strike, which had been imminent for days, seemed averted by the relaxing of tension in San Francisco, it was reported from that city. Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, who came to the coast expressing willingness to act as mediator, arbitrator or messenger boy in attempting to settle the waterfront dispute, was in Portland to aid in averting a general walkout.

Flare-up in Seattle

Judge Charles A. Reynolds, regional labor board member from Seattle, was quoted as saying that danger of a general strike was not present in his city, in spite of the violence which flared there yesterday when more than 1000 strike sympathizers stormed the docks where strikebreakers were unloading ships, only to be repulsed by police tear gas.

San Francisco appeared more its normal self last night with augmented automobile traffic, although gasoline was available at extremely few filling stations.

Theaters remained dark, barbers and a host of other crafts were still out, but the essential industries were functioning, and the tension had been relieved. Milk deliveries to homes, and bakery deliveries had not been stopped by the strike while ice deliveries were among the first restored.

Round Up Communists

Police roundups of known Communists continued yesterday, with some 350 slated for early trial, and held under heavy bond. Immigration authorities were investigating

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

There Are Two Tales of This City

What Kansas City, Mo., Thinks of the New Deal and What Kind of a City It Is Invite Comparison—Result Is Not a Happy One, for 'Bossism' and Crime Daub an Otherwise Beautiful Picture

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19—There are two stories to tell of Kansas City. The one we came to seek—"What Do the People Think of the New Deal?"—is relatively simple and easily told. The second, "What Kind of Town is Kansas City? What is Its Place in the National Picture?" is vastly more difficult.

Yet the second is more important, for this handsome town, with its shining metropolitan skyscrapers and splendid aspect, is today admitted to be a victim of civic corruption and gangster rule.

A few days before I arrived, a leading politico-gangster was shot down in a small apartment house. At recent elections a responsible reporter for the dignified and powerful Kansas City Star was chased back from a precinct right into the Star office in the central business part of town, in apparent peril of his life. Not long ago, mass murder and jail delivery took place in the handsome Union Station.

In short, invisible "government" is here, with its own codes, its own machinery, its own taxes, its own officials, its own dire penalties. Situated in the chief "crime belt" of the United States, unhappy Kansas City—with its splendid exterior—has as grim a battle on its hands as any community in the United States. It is not pleasant to write thus of a hospitable and imposing city, but it was not pleasant to realize that these bustling business thoroughfares, these gracious residences, might at any moment be the back-drop for tragic lawlessness.

As to the first question: the simple politico-economic one, it is clear that we are moving into Roosevelt territory. Rural Missouri—what they picturesquely call "out-state" is pretty definitely Democratic, responsive to its early ties with the South and continued tendencies in that direction.

However, with the cities it is a teetery sort of State, and under some circumstances goes Republican. But, in the opinion of Republicans themselves with whom I talked, neither 1934 nor probably 1936 will likely be one of those times.

On purpose, I got a good deal of my information about the State's opinion of the Administration from Republicans. I accepted no Democratic claims. And here, as in other farm states, these critics said: "Farmers have confidence in the good intentions of President Roosevelt. They think he is doing the best he can, and they trust in his integrity. Even bitter opponents admit that the Administration is trying to help."

"For the first time in many years," another said, "farmers out here think Washington is really inter-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

THE Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau has extensively reported what the Roosevelt Administration is doing, planning, disputing or achieving. Now Mr. Canham, the chief of the bureau, is touring the country to record impressions he receives of reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program. The next article will be from Emporia, Kan.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, July 19, 1934

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Things Present

America's proud boast that it is the land of opportunity, with education as the keystone, has suffered by comparison with the way other countries have sustained their schools during the depression. The first editorial raises a significant question: "Must the children pay?"

William Dana Orcutt gives us an intimate glimpse into the character of Julia Ward Howe, writer of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," in "Celebrities Off Parade," on the back page.

A sense of humor is a useful gift, as the reader will note in "A Breeze Behind the Curtain," on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears on the inside back page every Thursday.

Youthful lovers of nature will enjoy "Friends of the Forest," on the Young Folks' Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, an especially attractive Monitor Camera Club layout, and more Facts About the Bible.

Remind interested friends that the "Improving Your Swimming" series begins Monday, July 23. Staley Huddleston's "American Revisited" makes its début on the same day.

Aftermath of Strike Promising
Army Fliers Seek Vindication
Louisiana to Get Homesteads

Washington Glad President Did Not Intervene in Coast Tie-Up—'Flivver' Planes for $500 on Way—War-Time Acres Turned to Grass

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19—Relief over the latest news from San Francisco was the central note in capital affairs today. For the first time in a week harassed White House secretaries stopped worrying. The Department of Labor let up its restless efforts to find new expedients. Real concern gave way to optimism on all sides.

As far as Washington is concerned the strike is over, regardless of the fact that its final liquidation may drag out for weeks or perhaps even months. The general strike is what was worrying the Administration.

Thus with light heartedness Administration officials leaned out their windows to wave a cheerful farewell to the army fliers as they started out for Alaska. Meanwhile, the Department of Commerce pushed ahead its plans for making cheap airplanes available to all, and the Department of Agriculture reported an encouraging increase in grass land. The only dark spot on the day's picture was another increase in the official drought area.

* * *

Strike Aftermath: Progressively encouraging reports from the San Francisco strike front produced immediate and numerous results here. First was general relief in official quarters over Mr. Roosevelt's escape from direct intervention. This was to be avoided because of the President's reluctance to cut short his vacation trip, which, according to all reports, is providing him with very welcome relief and relaxation after recent strenuous months. Also involved is his strong desire to see effective labor mediation machinery in operation. He has felt that his own intereference in labor disputes merely serves to delay the establishment of workable machinery.

From the political point of view it is felt that a very damaging situation has been transformed into what may even become an asset. Relying on reports of much improved conditions it is expected that the special longshoremen's labor board, set up by the President ,will now be able to handle the dispute.

If it does, it will mark the first successful application of the new mediation machinery to a strike problem without direct White House action. And also if it does it will reflect credit on the Administration's methods of dealing with strikes. Incidentally the result will have been achieved without any definite and damaging commitment of the Administration to one side or the other in the dispute.

Of course the President's hand was in the background during the past two or three days. He was keeping closely in touch with every development and was consulted when additional federal representatives flew to the west coast. There are also rumors that both sides may have been warned of possible severe action under the President's direction if they didn't start to get together.

What implications Mr. Roosevelt may have conveyed to the disputants is unknown. The very sudden turn in the complexion of the affair is the only evidence. Therefore the credit when it comes will stay with local authorities and the special mediators, which is just where Mr. Roosevelt is certain to want it.

Indirectly the effect has been to increase the amount of thought and attention given to the question of labor's right to strike. The possible "outlawing" of the general strike is much discussed. It is admitted generally that the country has not yet reached the point where all strikes can be banned, but the feeling is strong that general strikes should be.

* * *

The Army's Answer: Ten huge bombing planes roared over Washington and headed toward the Northwest and Alaska today in the Army Air Corps' spirited answer to its critics. In the 10 planes were 30 picked men grimly determined to rescue the Air Corps reputation from the depths of the air-mail episode. They plan to take their planes through one of the longest and most difficult mass flights yet undertaken. They are going to prove to the country that the corps is sufficiently trained and equipped to perform its proper functions in an hour of national emergency.

The flight had its inception in the abuse heaped on the corps for its handling of the mails. When Congressional committees began adding insult to injury by charges against its equipment, its personnel and even its chief, the army fliers could stand it no longer. Smarting under criticism they considered unfair they determined to seek vindication by way of Alaska.

Some observers profess to see a concealed warning to Japan in the maneuver. And no doubt our military aviators will find satisfaction in the thought that they have proven their ability to reach Alaska in time to defend it against any approaching enemy. But the real reason is the air mail. That still hurts, although the record of private aviation since taking back the mails certainly gives it no right to point a finger of scorn at the army.

* * *

And "Flivver" Planes: Only slightly interested in the Army's spectacular air flight was the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, which was setting up a new section of its organization to develop cheap planes for plain Mr. John Citizen at the very moment the 10 great Martin bombers roared away overhead.

The bureau wants to see planes in production which can be sold for not more than $700. And they want these planes to be so simple and so safe that almost anyone can fly them after an hour or so of instruction. The Army's injured pride means little to the gentlemen whose one idea is cheaper and safer planes for the man in the street—or perhaps we will soon be saying above the street.

Mr. John H. Geisses of Madison, Wis., was named head of the new "development" section and given $1,000,000 for work on the "flivver" planes. The first important step will come on Aug. 17, when bids will be opened for 25 of these small inexpensive planes which the Bureau of Aeronautics is going to buy for its own use.

* * *

Five-hundred MPH: Along with compactness and strength, aviation experts are also thinking about speed.

Expenditure of $478,300 from public works funds has been authorized for constructing a full speed wind tunnel at the experimental laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Va.

The tunnel will be used to develop great speeds and safety in aircraft. Some 8000 horespower will be required to attain the speed of 500 miles—the rate at which air will flow through the laboratory. The tunnel, made of reinforced concrete lined with steel plates, will be 154 feet long, 51 feet wide and 25 feet high.

In a report to President Roosevelt, the National Advisory Committeee described the wind tunnel as the "greatest need in aviation today." "Our research indicates that airplane speeds upward of 500 miles per hour are attainable," the committee said, "but knowledge is lacking as to the natural laws governing air flow above 200 miles per hour, and consequently higher attainable speeds cannot be used with safety.

"The necessary new knowledge can be reliably obtained only by the conduct of scientific investigations in such a high-speed wind tunnel. This new knowledge when acquired will go far to assure superior performance for American military and commercial aircraft."

* * *

Better Land Use: A large part of the 45,000,000 acres of grass which was plowed up in war time and put into surplus production is now going back into forage crops under the stimulus of the AAA.

A survey just made by the Replacement Corps Section shows that millions of acres which farmers have contracted to take out of wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco, in order to adjust production of these surplus crops, have been turned over to grass, legumes, emergency forage crops, and crops for home use.

Practically all states have made a marked increase in erosion-preventing and soil-improving crops, thus reducing the danger of severe annual losses from erosion and establishing farming on a better basis.

"Instead of mining all their fields intensively to get the last dollar out of the ground to meet fixed charges in taxes and interest, farmers can conserve the long-time fertility of their soil by planting more of the lands that have been producing surplus commodities at ruinous prices to erosion-preventing and soil-building crops," says Mr. H. R. Tolley, director of planning in the AAA.

"Adoption of better farm management and rotation systems, which many farmers have wanted for years, should be one result of the AAA program."

* * *

Louisiana Homestead: Bastrop, a large paper and pulp manufacturing center in Louisiana, has been chosen as the site for a subsistence homestead. The rapid growth of the city's population, which drew families from throughout the surrounding farm sections, was not paralleled by an increase in housing facilities, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said in announcing the homestead. The crowding and prevalence of unsatisfactory housing conditions will make the establishment of homesteads there particularly valuable, it is believed.

Fifty families will purchase five-acre plots on which will be constructed four- or five-room dwellings, to be paid for in small monthly installments over a period of up to 20 years. Vegetables, in Bastrop's climate, can be grown 10 months out of the year, providing an almost continuous food supply for the family. Several hundred dollars' worth of commodities will thus be added to the settlers' real income, but the crops will not be sold on market in competition with those of existing farmers.

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By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Snapshots

Ducks Soon One Years Ago

Graduate—Twenty-a family of ducks appeared in the window of a Bromfield Street florist's shop. They attracted much attention, so as they grew up they were replaced by others and the "duck window" became an institution. It moved with the store to a new location on Tremont Street, opposite Park Street station. It was one of the "sights of Boston" for visitors.

But three years ago the ducks suddenly disappeared. There were many complaints. Flowers were well enough to look at, but the active little water fowl were much better.

At last the proprietors have yielded to many requests and once again the ducks are back in a moss-surrounded pool with a little waterfall splashing gaily into it. On hot days passers-by find a pleasant coolness in the sight of the golden ducklings paddling comfortably on the other side of the plate-glass window.

There are 50 of them on view—and every 10 days they have to be replaced by a new family, for that is all the time it takes them to reach the gangling stage of youth.

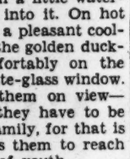
* * *

Harbor Excursion Line's Record—For almost a century and a quarter the Nantasket Steamship Lines have been carrying excursion parties across the smooth waters of Boston Harbor. And among all the picnickers and holiday makers who have fled the hot city on this line for a day on Nantasket Beach, never has a fatal accident occurred.

This year the company announces that it is breaking all previous records for carrying passengers between Boston, Pemberton, Hull, Nantasket Beach and Paragon Park. The gay crowds crammed to the rails as the final steamer pulls in on Sunday nights to attest the popularity of this ever-new old sail past the harbor's historic points.

* * *

Six Push Baby—At Yarmouth the other day, tourists who had brought their cars with them from Boston on the boat watched them being drawn one by one up the steep incline by a steel cable, and then propelled by man power to their places on the wharf. Sixteen cylinder streamlined models, modest eights, sixes and fours, cars of every age and size—all were handled easily by this method.



Finally the monotony of the stevedores' day was relieved by the appearance from the cavernous depths of the ship of a "baby" roadster. But amusement yielded to consternation when they found, as the cable was unhooked, that two strong right arms were insufficient to move the diminutive vehicle further. When six men exerted their strength upon it incredulous bystanders gathered around—to learn that the emergency brake lever had jammed.

* * *

From the Stage to the Dell—For a number of years Fabien Sevitzky has been rising impressively with his orchestra from the depths in front of the Metropolitan Theater stage. In recent weeks these depths have been boarded over by an extension of the stage itself and the tall, lean Russian has been seen in the full glare of the spotlights. From their blaze he will retire for a brief season now and then during August to the sylvan shades of Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. Here he will conduct several of the nightly open air concerts given by members of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra—assisted by a number of musically humming mosquitoes.

Sevitzky is one of the few theater orchestra conductors who has also conducted such famous organizations as the Paris Symphony Orchestra, the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra, the Vienna Symphony and the Pasdeloup Orchestra of Paris. During recent seasons he has also directed the Philadelphia Sinfonietta and the Boston People's Symphony.

* * *

Camp Campus—The "Omnibus University" has pitched its tents at Salem this week. Although there is no "big top," the scene on its arrival was very much like the welcome appearance of a circus. The long line of buses drew up. Tents—30 of them—sprang up. Five hundred young men and women wasted no time in turning part of the camping ground into their college campus.

This is the thirteenth time that a group of students has set out from the University of Wichita, Kansas, to combine classes with travel along an 8000-mile route through the United States and Canada.

When an ordinary university begins its academic year it expects to end it with the same number of buildings on the campus. But when the Omnibus University sets out each summer, it is not at all sure that all its fleet of buses will end the trip. This year two of them have been abandoned already. One ceased to function properly, and the other was the loser in an encounter with a passenger bus in New York. The inmates of the two vehicles are continuing on their way in several ordinary automobiles.

Scrapbook of Inventor Given Franklin Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—A scrapbook containing documentary evidence of the invention of the motion picture projector known as the "phantoscope," for which its inventor, Mr. C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C., was awarded the Elliott Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1903, has been willed to the institute by its owner, according to Dr. Howard McClenahan, director of the institute.

The original of the motion picture projector is already in the possession of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum here. In addition to the evidence on the invention of the projector, the scrapbook contains exhibits of other mechanisms invented by Mr. Jenkins, including the development of weather maps by radio to ships at sea, apparatus for photographs by radio, and those used in the development of radiovision and television.

End of Home Work Urged By Pennsylvania Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—School should be able to teach a child to study, and if this is accomplished there would be enough time during school hours to get all lessons done, leaving the rest of the day for play and recreation, according to Dr. Arthur E. Bassett, president of the school board of Swarthmore, near here, who is proposing that home work be eliminated from public schools there.

"Business and professional men leave their work behind them when they leave their offices, but youngsters carry home with them lessons that many times require hours of study and work," Dr. Bassett said in explaining his plan for youngsters to have time enough to enjoy childhood's rightful heritage of carefree play.

Violent Tremors Recorded By Political Seismograph Alarm Builders of the NRA

Disappearing 'National Emergency' Weakens Structure to Extent Which May Result in Sweeping Repairs and Alterations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19—With the excuse of a national emergency growing less valid in the public mind day by day the more extreme phases of both NRA and AAA activity are threatened with unfavorable court decisions which may hasten sweeping changes in their policies and objectives.

A restraining order granted in Baltimore yesterday has tied the NRA's hands in an effort to force a retailer to pay back wages and to remove the Blue Eagle insignia until such back wages are paid. In Jackson, Miss., a suit has been filed challenging the constitutionality of the Bankhead cotton bill, which is administered by the AAA.

None of these cases are yet settled. It is of course possible that all may go in favor of the New Deal organizations. But it is far more likely that some if not all will be adverse. Evidences multiply daily that the courts are no longer as disposed as they were during the early days of the Roosevelt Administration to recognize the emergency as an argument for the legality of laws which would in normal times undoubtedly be considered unconstitutional.

It long has been recognized here that the sweeping invasion of state and even individual affairs necessary under the emergency Acts rested on extremely uncertain constitutional ground. For this reason NRA particularly has done its best to avoid legal actons by using voluntary compliance devices instead of resorting to the licensing features of its Act.

In many respects retreat from more extreme phases of emergency policy have already been started. The NRA provides the most striking example in its abandonment of service codes, its efforts to disentangle itself from price fixing—as yet unsuccessful—and its master code for small industries.

But on the whole it is not ready for such a wholesale retreat as a succession of adverse court decisions would require. The Administration is far from sharing the growing belief in many conservative circles that recovery is now a sure thing and would follow naturally now if all the artificial government stimulants to recovery were withdrawn. Conservatives are letting this conviction influence their growing demand for a surcease of extra-constitutional methods.

Within the Administration it is firmly believed that what recovery has been achieved so far is based almost entirely on the artificial stimulus provided by the NRA, the PWA, the AAA and all the other recovery agencies of the federal government. They believe that to nullify them at this time would be to take the props out from under whatever advance has been made to date and plunge the country back into the slough of depression.

Therefore they view this new threat with increasing alarm, but with apparent helplessness. Regardless of what extra-legal powers may have lain within Mr. Roosevelt's grasp when the country was wallowing in the trough of adversity, much, if not all, is now beyond capture due to recovery.

The public in its desperation would have stood for almost anything. This is manifestly no longer true. If the courts turn against the New Deal agencies it will be a vital blow against which the Administration no longer has any defense.

For these reasons the outcome of the cases in Baltimore, New York and Jackson, Miss., have a significance far beyond their immediate importance. They constitute a barometer which will indicate what legal strength there is still left in the recovery agencies of the Government.

Cotton Production Act Attacked in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., July 19 (AP)—A 300-bale Mississippi cotton farmer yesterday served notice here of his intention to attack the constitutionality of the Bankhead Cotton Act in the United States Courts.

Gaston Therrell of Columbus, in Lowndes County, will bring the suit in the U. S. District Court at Meridian, directing it against Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and internal revenue and extension officials in the state charged with execution of the act's provisions.

The suit will specifically ask for "a declaration of right and of invalidity of said statute and of the regulations thereunder passed, and that complainant be thereunder confirmed in his rights as an American citizen to carry on in his own way and with his own for his own welfare, free from bureaucratic control, and allowed those privileges in accordance with the Constitution," attorneys for Therrell here announced.

The Bankhead Act, passed at the last session of Congress, seeks to limit production of cotton by fixing ginning quotas for the entire cotton belt and each cotton producer in the belt.

NRA Is Restrained In Baltimore Case

BALTIMORE, July 19 (AP)—United States District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut yesterday signed an order temporarily restraining the NRA and code officials from attempting to force L. Greif and Brother, Inc., second largest clothing manufacturer in the country, to pay wages above the clothing code minimum.

The order also restrains Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and NRA officials from depriving the company of its "Blue Eagle"—as they have threatened to do unless the company pays in excess of $100,000 back wages the code authority considers due.

Leonard Weinberg, attorney for the Grief concern, said the case represented the first attack on the constitutionality of a code authority fixing wages above the prescribed code minimum.

Woman Gets Permit

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—A permit to make artificial flowers in her home was granted by the State Labor Department yesterday to Mrs. Kathryn Budd, mother of two children.

Mrs. Budd previously had sought a writ of mandamus to show cause why a permit should not be granted. At that time, however, the Labor Department asserted, it had received no application from her.

Reichsbishop Tells Hitler of New Gains
(Continued from Page 1)

was occasioned by the inclusion of the first South German regional church at Hesse-Waldeck, within the Reich Evangelical Church. The manner whereby incorporation both there and in other state churches has been secured suggests to certain quarters that the Reichsbishop and Dr. Jaeger were seeking even greater powers from the Chancellor in order to enforce surrender to an autocratic central administration of those churches still standing outside.

The usual procedure in regard to "voluntary" incorporation is as follows: After a conference of a particular state church has failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority for submitting to the central authority, each conference then refused to dissolve itself as the Reichsbishop's supporters have desired. The police have then been called in to break up the conference. In other cases, the incorporation has taken place by executive decree without reference to any regional conference at all. Such incorporation has also been carried out only after suppression of all other viewpoints than the official one.

Those pastors who are members of the Pastors' Emergency League, for example, in Nassau-Hesse, have been forbidden by their bishop to belong to this league on penalty of legal proceedings and expulsion from their living.

"The events of June 30," wrote this bishop, Dr. Dietrich, in his warning note, "have opened even the eyes of the blind and disclosed to the world the greatness of a leadership which was always clear to me. He was given us by God, and whosoever does not walk by his side is a man of ill-will and reactionary."

Actually, the opposition is stronger than ever, despite all these affirmations of unity in the Protestant church and despite official prohibition by the Minister of the Interior of publication, whether in speech or print, of anything concerning the church controversy (except the Reichsbishop's pronouncements) and despite methods used to secure this unity. The uniformity which has been secured looks fine on paper but its practical consequences in the form of active coöperation from a majority of pastors or congregations is hardly to be expected.

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Evolution of Social Justice With Equal Rights in Work Promoted by Business Women

Declaration of Economic Security for All to Be Sent to Washington, Governors of States and Clubs —Pledges by Candidates Sought

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 19—An active campaign for economic security for all persons and economic equality of women with men is to be made by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women as the result of action taken at the close of the annual meeting of the board of directors of the organization here last evening.

The board adopted a plan for taking its pronouncement into every one of the 1362 communities in which it has organizations and to other national women's organizations.

The declaration and plan of campaign were presented by Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York City, national corresponding secretary, the declaration reading as follows:

"The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. is prepared to defend such economic security for men and women as will assure to each individual the safeguards guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Better Living Standards

"We stand for sound education, the right to work and to receive rewards sufficient to lift living standards, and safety for the individual's non-productive years.

"We will promote in our communities, states, and through our national Government economic reforms that will bring about the evolution of social justice. Because there can be no economic security for any one class or group unless there is economic security for all, we demand for women employment, appointment, salaries, and promotion on equal terms with men."

The declaration is to be sent to President Roosevelt and the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins. State federations will formally present it to governors and other public officials, and local clubs to mayors and municipal officials, both state and local groups, asking also of all candidates for office that they pledge themselves to appoint qualified women to positions.

Other national women's organizations meeting this year will be asked to pass similar resolutions, and women speaking before groups will be asked to emphasize the objective.

Differ on Recommendations

The board defeated an attempt to put it on record as opposing so-called protective legislation for women. Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa, national legislative chairman, offered the recommendation which would have put the organization against "blanket regulations seeking to regulate the hours and wages of women, when such legislation does not also include men."

Another recommendation by Mrs. Cunningham urging repeal of Section 213A of the Federal Economy Act, discriminating against married persons with husbands or wives in government service was unanimously adopted.

The board appropriated $2000 for continuing a nation-wide study of discriminations against women, which has been begun under the chairmanship of Dr. Iva Lowther Peters of New York City. Dr. Peters said that reports show community attitudes against women both in employment and salaries.

Awards for Publicity

The sum of $2000 was appropriated as a gift for the International Federation, of which Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York City, former national president, is the head.

Publicity awards for the most constructive article and editorial of the year went to Mrs. Grace Pierce Anthony of New Bedford, Mass., and to Sioux Falls, S. D., for an editorial published in the Argus-Leader. The awards of $25 each are expected to be used toward paying the expenses of the winners to the 1935 biennial convention in Seattle.

Mrs. Hyatt reported on the federation's reëmployment program by which the members have obtained 5000 jobs for women this year, saying that the Pittsfield, (Ill.) club is helping to sponsor the building of a shoe factory which will employ 600 persons, half of them women.

Reports on Club Activities

The Ann Arbor (Mich.) Club called together a group of civic leaders and obtained support for a nursery school established by the FERA. The Sault St. Marie Club established its own employment agency and found jobs for women because the CWA county administration refused to register women. The Lawton (Okla.) Club established a downtown employment agency.

In her report as national chairman of public relations Dr. Grace Hadley Beardsley of Baltimore urged the clubs to uphold educational services to the public supported by municipal taxes, including museums of art, natural science and natural history, as well as schools and libraries.

A budget calling for $114,900 presented by the national finance chairman, Miss Margaret Stewart of Ogden, Utah, was adopted.

Boston Art Notes

Moderns at Museum

Rare are the opportunities in Boston for seeing works by modern masters. For enjoyment and enlightenment there should be more exhibits showing the enterprising trends in our time. Fortunately our native collectors of modern works combine the excellent traits of generosity and good taste. For a good part of each year, they lend their best treasures to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. For this summer, Mr. Robert Treat Paine 2d, has given us the opportunity to see half a dozen canvases. They are exhibited in the long corridor which leads to the Renaissance gallery.

There are two ballerina subjects by Edgar Degas. The Frenchman never tired of dancers, twisting them into all possible postures, arranging groups in zigzags, circles, along diagonals, in spirals. Degas revealed how inexhaustible a subject may be in the hands of the inventive artist. He always painted the informal scene better. In the portrayal of actual dances, example here, "Le Baisser du Rideau," the effect is more obvious, the order, the sequence more conventional.

D. A.

Prussian Officials Must Prove Aryan Descent of Wives

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 19—All applications for positions in Prussia must be accompanied by documentary evidence of Aryan descent both of the applicant and of his wife, Prussian authorities are reminded in an order issued by the Prussian Ministry of the Interior. Furthermore, an official intending to marry must first satisfy the authorities that his future wife is of Aryan descent according to the law.

Anti-Jewish feeling continues to show itself, particularly in Bavaria, where Herr Julius Streicher, close friend of Chancellor Hitler, continues publishing his magazine, "Der Stürmer," with virulent attacks upon Jews everywhere.

At the popular resort, Feldafing, 20 miles south of Munich, notices, "Jews not wanted here," are again strung across roads. Youths also parade the streets singing anti-Jewish songs, it is reported.

Der Stürmer in its latest issue publishes an article concerning "who rules in America." It comes to the conclusion that America is on the road to become a "second Russia." The conclusion is based on a long list of names of Jewish origin of leaders in Government and business circles.

All America's troubles just now are attributed to the fact that "Jewry and Communism are working hand in hand."

Juror Offered Trade In Note to Witness

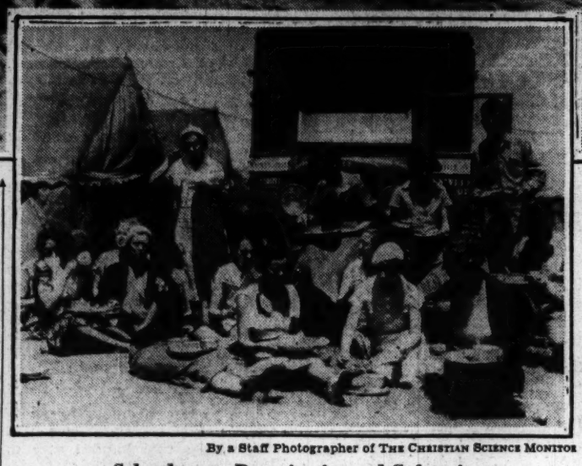
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 19 (AP)—It happened while Mr. Dick Bailey was contesting the suit of his landlord to replevin the building which housed Mr. Bailey's hamburger business.

Seeking to establish that the value of his business warranted serving of formal notice, Mr. Bailey called a witness who testified, "I offered him a 40-acre farm in Arkansas for the place."

A note passed from Juror Frank Ditto to the witness. "Bring that note up here," Justice Evert Crismore sternly instructed Mr. Ditto.

"Hang around," read the note. "When this trial is over I want to trade you out of that Arkansas farm."

These Students 'Study for Their Dinner'



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Schoolroom, Dormitories and Cafeteria

Classes of Omnibus College, Encamped at Salem, Need No Second Call to "Mess."

Traveling Students Look Over Boston After Daily Classes

Textbook illustrations are superseded by sight-seeing trips, class rooms by rocks and meadows, and dining halls by traveling cafeterias for 500 students of the Omnibus College of Wichita, Kan., who are now looking over New England.

From 35 states these students have gathered on the buses to enjoy this pleasant outdoor form of education. From their camp at Salem they have been invading Boston as soon as class periods are over. They have climbed Bunker Hill Monument, walked on the Common, looked over the harbor, glanced at Paul Revere's House, the Old North Church, Faneuil Hall and the other high points of historical interest—and returned to their cafeterias in the evening with many new impressions and a brisk appetite.

With their gasoline stoves, steam tables and other up-to-date equipment, the chefs can prepare a meal in half an hour that will really satisfy 150 of the students at a time.

One section of the camp moved on from Salem to Maine yesterday, another follows today, and the last group will be on the road tomorrow. Quebec is the northern objective.

Brindle, vice-president of the senior class and president of student government at Massanutten Academy, Va.; George M. Hallock, vice-president of the senior class and president of the Varsity Club at Peekskill Military Academy; Thomas W. Hare, Jr., member of the class council at Rutherford High School, N. J.; Kenneth W. MacWhinney Jr., member of the National Honor Society from Septune High School, Ocean Grove, N. J.; Arthur C. Perry, member of the All-State High School Orchestra from Rahway High School, N. J.; Donald H. Saxton, president of senior class at Chapman Technical High School, New London, Conn., and Steven Stancowicz, president of senior class and captain of debating team at Hackettstown High School, N. J.

Farm-Dairy Exhibit Planned in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Preparations are under way for the National Farm and Dairy Exposition scheduled to be held in Mexico City the latter part of this year, under auspices of the Department of Rural Schools of the Ministry of Education and the Department of Education and Ministry of Agriculture.

A circular to directors and inspectors of rural education throughout the country recently called upon the directors to organize groups of delegates to the exposition, the purpose of which is fundamentally education with a view toward bettering and fomenting rural production.

Among the courses given are agricultural engineering, farm and dairy correspondence, exhibit and chemical analysis of different types of soil to be found in Mexico and report on activities of the rural statistics department of Ministry of Agriculture.

Seven Scholarships Awarded for Rutgers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 19—Award of Upson Memorial Scholarships to seven students entering Rutgers University this fall were announced yesterday. These scholarships are awarded for character, personality, scholastic ability and leadership evidenced by secondary school records.

The winners were Harry C.

Wages Advanced For Sheet and Tin Plate Workers

PITTSBURGH, July 19 (AP)—Sheet and tin plate workers at several of the country's independent steel mills are assured an increase of 3½ per cent in wages for the next 60 days under contracts with employers announced by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers.

If the price of steel stays up, the "raise" may last longer, but if the market price goes down the workers stand a chance of taking a pay-reduction later.

Under the contract, reached between the Amalgamated and the Western Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association, the base price of sheet steel upon which the wage scale is to be determined was set at $2.15 per hundred pounds. This is a change of $2.50.

The change automatically gives the workers the increase for two months, Mr. Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated, said.

Australia Plans Tribute to Women At Centenary

Melbourne Grants £1000 to Aid in Honoring Pioneers

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Members of the Women's Centenary Council have been encouraged by a grant of £1000 from the Melbourne Centenary Council to complete various projects designed to mark women's part in the celebrations.

The main object of the Women's Council is to build a memorial to the pioneer women who did so much to develop this country in its earliest days.

One of the proposals decided upon is "a garden of memories," in which a memorial will be erected. The State Government has granted a portion of land in the Domain, facing Alexandra Gardens, for a sanctuary garden.

At a recent meeting of leading Melbourne women, plans were discussed for the best means of raising money for the memorial. Mrs. J. Lyons, wife of the Prime Minister of Australia, spoke on behalf of the project.

There are many names that live among those on the list of Victoria's pioneer women, and the Centenary offers an opportunity to commemorate them in a permanent memorial. In pageants being arranged by the International Club, scenes will be depicted typifying these early days.

The Council is receiving answers to invitations sent out for the International Congress of Women to be held on November 16, during the celebrations. Among visitors expected are the Rani Ragewada, chairman of the All-India Women's Congress, Lady Baden-Powell, Lady Malcolm Campbell, Lady Maurice Hankey, Lady Milne and Miss Milne, Lady Lloyd, Madame Marconi, Mrs. John Masefield, Lady Weigall and Miss Weigall.

The subjects for discussion will be mainly on citizenship, its opportunities and responsibilities. Arrangements will be made for experts in the subjects to open the discussions, or if not able to attend, to send papers setting out their views.

A gift book is being compiled by Miss Frances Fraser, comprising articles on pioneer women in the professions, in art, in music, business, the theater and other spheres of life. The secondary schools are being asked to organize a competition among school girls for the best essay on "Women of the Inland," the winning essay to be published in the book.

'Blues' Born in War Quarters

General Grant's headquarters in 1862 were on Beale street, Memphis, where the "blues" type of songs later were born.

See you later!

Once a Taft guest—always a Taft guest. You'll return to this great modern hotel again and again, because you'll appreciate the spirit of welcome, plus the incomparable service and unexcelled location. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

HOTEL TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

your vacation choice
NOVA SCOTIA & NEW BRUNSWICK

CHOOSE CANADA'S picturesque old 'Maritimes', just across the border. Visit

THE ALGONQUIN at St. Andrews, N.B. Old English atmosphere, golf, fishing—sandy-beach cove.

THE PINES HOTEL at Digby—for golf, fishing, swimming, boating, tennis. Then, CORNWALLIS INN, Kentville, or the

LAKESIDE INN in ancient Yarmouth. Or at Halifax, there's the LORD NELSON. (op. Assoc. Can. Hotels)

Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 5) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year). Single—$6. up; double—$5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 28-Sept. 7) Single—$7. up; double—$5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 30-Sept. 4) Single—$8. up; double—$7. up per person.

Sail New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or rail to St. Andrews, Ferry, Saint John—Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
See Local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities

Maritime PROVINCES EXCURSION

Lv. Boston Thurs., July 26, at 8:30 P. M. (E. S. T.) Returning leave destination up to Midnight Monday, July 30.

NEW BRUNSWICK
ROUND TRIP
$7 Saint John—Fredericton, McAdam, Edmundston, St. Andrews, St. Stephen.
$9 Moncton, Hampton, Petitcodiac, Salisbury
$10 Sackville, Point du Chene, Kent Jct
$11 Newcastle, Loggieville and Cape Tormentine
$12 Campbellton, Bathurst, Dalhousie

NOVA SCOTIA
ROUND TRIP
$10 Amherst.
$11 Springhill Jct., Oxford Jct.
$12 Halifax, Truro, New Glasgow, Pictou, Point Tupper, Sydney, North Sydney, Pugwash, Inverness.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
$12 Charlottetown, Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor, Montague, Summerside, Tignish.

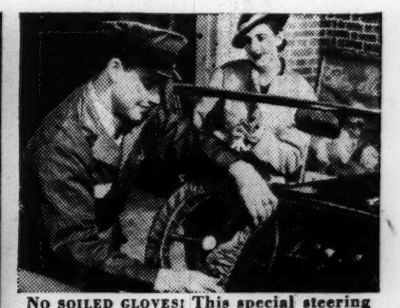
½ Fare for children under 12
Tickets Good in Coaches Only

BOSTON AND MAINE

Pine Tree Tea Room
and Bungalows
Ideally located on the Roosevelt Highway. Route 16-18. 5-room bungalows with heat, hot and cold water, flush closets, shower baths, splendid beds with Beautyrest mattresses; lodges fitted up for light housekeeping, for rent by night, week or month at reasonable rates; ample parking space
GEO. W. WITHERS, North Conway, N. H.

NEVER IN PASTE FORM
RECOMMENDED
by more than 15,000 dentists
Revelation Tooth Powder is used morning and night in millions of homes. For over a quarter century the sales have increased each year without exception. It proves that people prefer a quality product.
Most stores sell the two sizes: 35¢ and the economy 50¢ size
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
San Francisco

IT SEEMS THAT—
Ladies prefer Gentlemen!



NO SOILED GLOVES! This special steering wheel cover is provided by Socony so that no stray grease or oil will remain behind.

YOU'LL FIND WASHROOMS that are spic and span! Socony servicemen are very careful to keep them *always* clean and sanitary.

A WINDSHIELD WIPER that doesn't work may be dangerous. Socony servicemen are glad to make such little adjustments for you.

And if you'll ask your wife, we think she'll tell you she always finds them at Socony Stations and Dealers

WE WISH YOU COULD read some of the letters that come to us from women. Time after time they tell us, "Your men are so gentlemanly!"

We're rather proud of that, because we believe that it proves a man can be skilful at servicing your car—and yet be clean and courteous.

Make no mistake—servicemen at Socony stations and dealers have to know cars. They have to be good *servicemen* first of all.

But they're trained to go a little further. They think about the car owner as well as the car. For instance—you'll find them always covering the steering wheel and seat cushions when they have to enter a car for service.

They keep their stations spic and span inside and out. They keep washrooms spotless—driveways clean—displays neat and orderly. They know women prefer to stop at a place that is tidy.

So your wife needn't hesitate at stopping at any Socony station or dealer. She'll get good gasoline and oil, of course—Socony Mobilgas with Climatic Control, and Mobiloil, the world's largest-selling motor oil. And she'll drive out with tires inspected, radiator filled, windshield cleaned, oil checked—all the little needs of the car taken care of.

And the best of it is—she doesn't have to go out of her way. There's a Socony station or dealer for every two miles of road in New York and New England. When you need gas—just look for the sign of the Flying Red Horse.

Socony Mobilgas SOCONY Mobiloil

SOLD BY *FRIENDLY* DEALERS

San Francisco Sees Rift In Strike Clouds as City Regains Needed Services

Resuming of Transport Means Big Stride Back to Normal

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—Wheels of business in San Francisco's metropolitan area moved again today under relaxing brakes of a general strike.

Under pressure from federal, state and city governments, the general walkout gave indications of collapsing rapidly.

The strike "strategy" committee of Alameda County, in which 5'00,000 of the area's 1,300,000 residents reside, announced a vote would be taken at Oakland tonight on a proposal to end the walkout.

Resumption of Eastbay (Alameda County) transportation service controlled by the Key Route System, including its ferryboats on the bay, employing a total of 900 men, was announced for tomorrow by the carmen's strike committee after a meeting with officials of the company.

More Street Cars Rol'

More street cars rolled through San Francisco's streets, shops reopened and food and gasoline service neared normal, apparently without hindrance, but officials remained alert for danger signals.

The Pacific Coast maritime strike, key issue of the mass walkout in San Francisco Bay cities, remained a problem which officials admitted still was loaded with dynamite.

Bullets whined around an automobile in which Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sent west to investigate the maritime dispute, and his party were riding on the Portland, Ore., water front.

One of the bullets struck a machine carrying Mr. E. P. Marsh, conciliator for the United States Department of Labor. Four special guards at the municipal pier, who police said fired the shots, were returned to duty after questioning.

To Run Out Communists

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator and spokesman for the Federal Maritime Dispute Board here, conferred with labor leaders last night. Though no one would speak for publication after the conference, it was intimated some of the union leaders had expressed willingness to propose an end to the walkout before the general strike committee.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi announced a pledge to run every "communistic agitator" out of San Francisco.

The pledge, announced through an emergency citizens' committee, said:

"I pledge to you that I, as chief executive in San Francisco, to the full extent of my authority, will run out of San Francisco every communistic agitator, and this is going to be a continuing policy in San Francisco."

The Mayor also advised the committee, the announcement said, that he would refuse to recognize the right of any one, including unions, to issue "permits" to merchants to do their business.

Follow San Francisco's Lead

The proposal to end the strike in the Eastbay cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley (Alameda County), was announced by Mr. William H. Spooner, secretary of the Central Labor Council. The question to be voted on, he said, will be for return of all union members to work tomorrow.

Mr. Spooner's statement said the call for a vote by the 42,000 union workers in the Eastbay was made because of developments in San Francisco where the general strike committee has permitted some organizations of labor to resume employment.

An order from the general strike committee approving the reopening of all union restaurants automatically returned to work from 4000 to 5000 culinary workers last night. Some 1200 retail butchers previously had picked up knives and cleavers again. Hundreds of teamsters were operating trucks under union "permit."

All Cities in Bay Area Are Rapidly Nearing Return to Normal

(Continued from Page 1)

individual records in an effort to deport as many as possible, while judges urged speedy trials, and spoke from the bench against leniency toward Communists, indicating an attempt would be made to prevent their securing trial by jury. District Attorney Mathew Brady, however, made a statement in court outlining the rights of political offenders, and urging that the prisoners be fairly treated.

The militia continued to hold the water front and the wholesale produce section. Arrival of new troops rounded out the organization of the military rather than added to its strength. Just as commuters were hastening to the ferry building last night, the militia staged their first retreat, marching to their quarters on the several docks they occupy completely. Blaring military bands made the Embarcadero gay for the first time in more than two months.

More Alabama Mills Close as Strike Grows In the Textile Field

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 19 (AP)—Twenty-four mills were closed and an estimated 20,400 workers were away from their looms today as the Alabama textile strike entered its third day with no immediate settlement in sight.

The strikers are demanding a permanent 30-hour week, a $12 weekly minimum wage, elimination of the "stretch-out" system and union recognition for collective bargaining under the NRA.

Throughout the area the situation was quiet. In only one place—Florence—were additional police called out as pickets prevented an attempt to move merchandise from the Gardiner-Warring Knitting Mill. The pickets placed cross-ties on the railroad track to stop the car loaded with goods.

Three more mills were added to the total of closed plants last night. Pickets placed before the Oxford plant of the Southern Mills Corporation while other employees were at work caused Mr. Otto Latsch, vice-president, to order the mill closed. He said the other two plants of the company, at Anniston and Munford, would not be opened today. Approximately 400 persons were employed at the three mills.

The international representative of the United Textile Workers of America, Mr. John Dean, late yesterday said that 20,000 workers had walked out. He predicted that 25,000 would be on strike by the end of the week.

Meanwhile, in Washington, NRA officials said they could not take action in the strike now but they sought to find out whether the action violated the agreement between General Johnson and Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers.

NRA chiefs said that failure of the United Textile Workers to complain to the state or national industrial relations groups apparently violated the agreement by which a general strike was averted last month.

By that agreement, the membership of the board was expanded to include a labor representative of the textile industry and a representative of manufacturers. The scope of the national board was enlarged to enable it to pass on disputes between labor and plant management.

Police Drop Connor Mystery

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—After clearing up several puzzling angles, police today dropped the case of 21-months-old Robert Connor, the child who so mysteriously disappeared for five days. Robert continued to improve.

Social Stirrings In San Francisco Demand a Dickens

(Continued from Page 1)

the picture with a vengence. At the International Longshoremen's Association Hall, a cheerful guard whose mild manner contrasts with the riot stick in his hand, sings Harry Bridges's praises as he conducts you upstairs to a whole chorus of praising stevedores.

"Harry Bridges is a man we can trust," you hear, "He has worked and worked well, for 12 years along the San Francisco water front. We know him because we have pushed trucks right beside him day in and day out, he's not the sort that gets puffed up and changes his mind when he has a little power.

"He never sought any office. We selected him to represent us, because we know that he will represent our real interests all the time."

Has Their Confidence

"He's been talking to us for years," another stevedore declares, "and we've found that all the things he has predicted have come true. He understands our industry, and we're willing to follow him in whatever he says."

And a crowd of eager stevedores, standing all about one, nod vigorous approval.

"He's been working steadily for the upbuilding of the International Longshoremen's Association ever since we started it again a year ago," another speaker says.

"When we went on strike we made him the chairman of our strike committee, and now he's on the general strike committee of the Central Labor Council, and on the executive committee, too."

Once Junior Clerk

Caught at last in Labor Temple for a brief moment between meetings, Harry Bridges himself appeared a man of medium height and weight, with prominent nose and quick, alert eyes.

No, he had not always been a longshoreman. He was a junior clerk in Melbourne. Sands & McDougal was the firm, a large printing house. Then he became a seaman, and shipped out of Australian ports for eight or nine years, visiting most of the world's countries "except," he hastens to add, "Russia."

Coming to America, he was for a short time quartermaster on a ship of the United States Geodetic Survey, and later went to work as a stevedore on the Embarcadero. That's really all there is to it.

The labor movement—he's always been in it but his first real interest was aroused in 1917, when he went through the general strike in Australia. He was an active union member, but had no leading part in the affair, being "just a kid."

Used to Wonder

But he used to wonder why ships loaded in America by scab labor came to Australian ports manned by union seamen, and then Australian union men refused to sign on. He saw a great necessity for increased labor solidarity, for wider unions.

"All these craft unions," he said, "have become obsolete. I favor the industrial form of unionism. This strike shows that we have all got to act together. Arbitration won't solve labor's difficulties in cases such as the present waterfront situation. Labor has to force concessions."

He was asked:

"Do you believe in such organizations as the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, the Communist group which has sought to consolidate the waterfront crafts?"

"No. I don't belong to it or have anything to do with it."

"Are you a Communist, Mr. Bridges?"

"I refuse to answer that question, because it injects a purely political angle into the discussion, and only beclouds the real issues."

Little Disorder Reported In Minneapolis Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19 (AP)—Picketing received new impetus today as the truck drivers second strike within a few weeks entered its third day and union leaders received reports that an early movement of trucks by employers was contemplated.

There were few reports of violence, and no serious disorders, but roving cars of pickets grew more numerous. No attempts had been made for concerted truck movements.

The Rev. Francis J. Haas, federal mediator, after concluding conferences with the union leaders and the employers, took steps to confer with the local regional board and with Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

Seattle Labor Council Shy of General Strike

SEATTLE, July 19 (AP)—Tense police guards kept watch today on a group of 500 striking longshoremen encamped throughout the night at Smith's Cove, scene of yesterday's rioting.

The area, where ships have been loaded with non-union labor, quieted down early last night, but later strikers took up a position at Piers 40 and 41 following a demonstration downtown.

No proposal of a general strike, or serious talk of one, was made at a meeting of the Central Labor Council last night.

Chile Rescinds Press Ban On San Francisco Strike

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 19 (By U. P.)—An order forbidding publication in Chilean newspapers of news of the San Francisco strike was rescinded yesterday.

Akron Strike Is Off

AKRON, Ohio, July 19 (AP)—A four-week strike of 1100 workmen at the General Tire & Rubber Company was settled last night, and the strikers as well as 500 office workers who have been idle will return to the factory next Monday.

The company will show no discrimination in taking the strikers back to work, and an adjustment upward of the wages of workmen for all operations in which the rate may be lower than those for corresponding operations in other Akron rubber plants will be made.

Cigarettes and Drought Costly Veteran Drivers Define Safety Police Quarters Plan Privacy

(Continued from Page 1)

casualties have been reported, no serious property damage is yet recorded. Town firemen, state foresters and citizens have joined CCC units battling flames off the Boxford Road in North Andover.

* * *

Scattered woods fires in Maine threatened wide damage for a time, but were brought under control. CCC workers and volunteers here again did their part.

The Maine State Forestry Department wants fishing, smoking and the building of fires prohibited in Washington and Hancock Counties, the effected areas.

In Vermont, where one small blaze broke out yesterday, autoists and campers are cautioned to obey all fire rules.

Meanwhile drought conditions throughout New England brought warnings that extreme precaution is necessary to avoid greater fire loss.

Crops have already suffered somewhat but farm experts assure both producers and consumers that the situation is not "serious."

While some sections note a lack of water due to a 60 per cent deficiency in rainfall, there is no shortage of drinking water in the cities. June rainfall, weather bureau reports, was above normal.

Weather prospects; continued fair and warmer.

* * *

DeWolfe Turns Prophet

DeWitt C. DeWolfe, Governor Ely's secretary, took upon himself today a responsibility which even the United States Weather Bureau has refused to assume.

Selectmen of Bourne and Falmouth had appealed to the Governor for a proclamation closing the woods to the public during the forest fire hazard period. Mr. DeWolfe notified them that the Governor declined to take such action.

Mr. DeWolfe then amplified his relaying of the Governor's message by noting that he assumed rain would fall in sufficient quantities in the next few days to put an end to the fire menace. The weather bureau hasn't changed its mind, though, that there's no rain in sight. Mr. DeWolfe failed to indicate the basis or source of his information.

Safety

Veterans Speak Their Piece

Anyone who drives a car on an average of 25,000 miles every year surely can be said to have a good basis for self classification as experienced—a veteran. When most of these "Twenty-five Thousand Milers" of Massachusetts get together and give their views on safe driving, the rest of the motoring public should give ear.

The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety questioned members of the "Milers" club, got these reactions:

The need isn't for more laws, but for better enforcement of those dealing with offenses causing serious accidents.

More attention should be paid to importance of safe driving habits, such as—stop at "stop" streets, obey road warning signs, carry spare light bulb, take correct lane in turning, give adequate hand signals when turning or stopping, lock doors and ignition when leaving car, make frequent checks of equipment.

Present inspections should be extended, made more frequent, and should be enforced.

Speed zones should be established with varying speeds permitted in different areas labeled clearly.

Police should inform offenders how violations affect accident rate.

Police should be less surly, less arrogant, should coöperate with drivers.

* * *

Closer attention to the wheel, the road, and rules of driving is necessary today in Massachusetts. There are 30,000 more cars registered for the first six months of this year than during that period in 1933, Registrar Morgan T. Ryan announced today. Last year there were 779,000. Now there are 809,939.

Police

Well Protected

Boston police are taking no chance on being raided. Or perhaps it's merely that they seek the last word in privacy. Headquarters on Berkeley Street today began to bristle with a system of bells, buzzers and buttons aimed to keep from the inner recesses any but the carriers of official tidings.

It doesn't stop at just locking doors, or of having secretaries delay callers with sweet requests to "wait a moment please." Burly police guards discover reasons for visits, push buttons and things, doors swing back. The office of Armorer Edward J. Seibolt was the first to get its double-checked protection. Next the new Bureau of Operations came under the locksmith's hammer and saw. Eventually the network of grills and buttons will be extended to include all important offices, halls, stairways.

Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, feeling at home in his granite fortress, reminds citizens that if they want a policeman "just call DEVonshire 1212."

Miscellaneous

Copley Square Revived

"Old timers," especially political old timers, reminisced a bit today. They had heard that new hands would take over, operate the Copley Square Hotel, Huntington Avenue landmark, closed for several years. The Bennington Corporation proposes to remodel, renovate, modernize, the old hostelry, formally open it to the public at an early date.

In the older days political gatherings, activities, in Boston, meant a full house for the Copley Square. Bigwigs made their headquarters there.

A dominant Republican ward in a Democratic city before the war, it attracted the city's Republican leaders, who, though living elsewhere in the city, would stay at this hostelry the nights of March 31 and April 1 so that they could register from that ward as their home. The times, though, finally closed its doors, left the corner vacant and colorless.

Crime

License Plate Racket

Massachusetts automobile license plates cost only $3. But to get them the cars must be insured, and this costs from $18 to $70 a year. Georgia also charges but $3 for plates, but does not require insurance. Also Georgia will send plates by mail.

These ingredients have produced the "Georgia license plate racket" as a problem for Massachusetts authorities. Today Registrar of Motor Vehicles Ryan was out to stop the racket as reports of an unusual number of Georgia cars on Massachusetts roads came to his ears. He knew that it was under the guise of "visitors" that Massachusetts' residents were using Georgia plates.

The Registrar can proceed legally. A resident of Massachusetts must have a Massachusetts registration. His inspectors investigate reported cases. If enough evidence is obtained the case is brought into court, the charge being "driving an unregistered and uninsured motor vehicle." The penalty is a fine from $100 to $200 or 6 months in jail. Several cases have been prosecuted this year, fines being the verdict in each case.

* * *

Tardy Discovery

Even a closed bank apparently isn't immune from embezzlers. Federal receivers for the defunct Federal National Bank, checking up on things, found some money missing, finally traced its disappearance to a trusted clerk, one who had been held over to help the receiver. Whether the actual embezzlement took place before or after the bank closed, Receiver Herbert Pearson did not reveal, but a total of $5300, it was found by Department of Justice officials, was "squandered on another woman." The man lives in Boston and is married. That's all Mr. Pearson would tell about him.

Upon finding the discrepancy in accounts the employee was discharged, the case handed over to Washington officials. United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford in Boston is awaiting a complete report before preparing data to present to the Federal Grand Jury.

State House

Appointments of the Day

When Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole decided to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor he resigned his post as a member of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway. Yesterday Governor Ely named Representative John V. Mahoney of Dorchester to fill the Elevated board vacancy.

* * *

Just before the Legislature adjourned a law was passed adding one Probate judge in Suffolk County. It was by no means unexpected when Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction, was named yesterday by Governor Ely to the new post. Mr. Dillon started politically as a secretary in Governor Ely's office.

* * *

Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, Westwood selectman, social worker, two years ago a member of Governor Ely's campaign committee, goes in to fill Mr. Dillon's place. The Governor also named:

Mr. Herbert B. Ehrman to succeed Mayor Mansfield as a member of the Judicial Council.

Mr. Francis J. Squire to succeed himself as public administrator.

Mr. Bernard Ginsburg as master in chancery.

These all await expected confirmation at next Wednesday's meeting of the Executive Council.

* * *

Down at Federal street ERA headquarters Administrator Joseph P. Carney, with regret, yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr. Roy M. Cushman as director of the relief division of the state ERA. Mr. Arthur G. Rotch, assistant administrator, will assume Mr. Cushman's duties.

City Affairs

Terminal's End

Boston's "cow pasture" terminal development balloon went "swoosh" today. A letter from Federal Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes did it.

The International Terminal Company, Inc., has sought for some time to proceed with a plan for a $20,000,000 terminal project in the Dorchester mud flats region. The plan languished for several years, finally went before PWA authorities on a plea for a loan. Mayor Mansfield heartily approved it. Others objected, pointing out Boston already has more terminal facilities than its business warrants.

But Mr. Ickes solved the problem. His letter to the Mayor, in part:

"The exhaustion of Public Works Administration's appropriations and the great number of worthy applications filed by public bodies prompted the Administration to suspend the study of applications emanating from private bodies under the date of Feb. 21. . . .

"The above-mentioned application was received in Washington March 15. . . ."

Demand Is Made That Roosevelt Control Labor

New York Trade Board Head Wants Spokesmen Checked Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—"Immediate and forceful action" by the Federal Government to control and supervise representatives of labor is urged on President Roosevelt by Mr. Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, in a letter to the President made public here today.

Mr. Griffith favors a system of licensing for labor's spokesmen, declaring that applicants for such a license "should be required to meet standards of honesty, integrity, sincerity and, especially, loyalty to the laws and business customs of the country.

"The time has come to clip the wings of the irresponsible radical who, with nothing at stake but his own personal ambitions, places in jeopardy the people of this country and their business institutions," he declares.

"The distressing situation in San Francisco, resulting in a complete tie-up of business in one of the nation's leading ports, is but an aggravated example of conditions calling for immediate and forceful action," he adds.

Mr. Magnus, commenting on his letter to the President, held that labor disturbances on the Pacific Coast, in Alabama and in Minneapolis show that the National Industrial Recovery Act is not fully achieving its purpose.

"We feel that we know definitely where the trouble lies," he continued. "In theory, employees and management meet to compose differences and work in harmony to mutual advantage. It is a pretty picture. In actual practice, employers are frequently compelled to meet with men who are not in their employ, nor even employed in the industry as a whole. This is not a pretty picture. . . .

"The Government has shown little hesitation in passing laws to control the conduct of business. For the past quarter of a century there has been an increasing amount of regulation and control. . . . It is, therefore, not an unreasonable step for the Government to supervise in a strong and peaceful manner the actions of those who presume to speak for labor."

Socialist Candidate Decries Expansion At 'College Lecture'

A college lecture at Harvard University, open to the public, took on aspects of political stumping last night as Mr. George E. Roewer, Socialist Party candidate for Attorney-General in Massachusetts, vigorously decried further financial and industrial expansion, mergers, and combinations such as characterize the 1900 to 1929 period.

The speaker pointed out the result of this tremendous development and the inception of the machine age—"200 corporations, being less than one per cent of all corporations, now own or control about 38 per cent of all business wealth and about 20 per cent of our national wealth."

Development of modern labor-saving machines caused an economic division in the United States, he said, between those who work at the machine and those who own the machine, "between those who work for a living and those who own for a living. Because those who work at machines receive in wages less than they produce, it becomes impossible for the users of th machin to buy back with their wages what the modern machines have produced. Hence under capitalism we periodically have a panic or a crisis because whot we produce is more than what we can buy back. This is commonly called overproduction. It is really underconsumption.

"We Socialists say for example, that all the national resources, mines, transportation, banking, insurance should be transferred by suitable laws to the people and operated for social use instead of profit. ocialism is not a blue print of a new society, but the next step in the evolution of capitalism. Those in power naturally object to and oppose it, and the great middle class traditionally follow the lead of the big industrialists on top of the pile; but millions have lost all they had and many thousands of them are now unemployed. We believe Socialism offers the way out.

Walther Leaguers Pick St. Louis for 1935 Meeting

OMAHA, Neb., July 19 (AP)—Walther Leaguers today plan to meet next year in St. Louis, as they closed their forty-second international convention here.

Decision of the judges in the oratorical contest, and the result of the third vote on another member of the executive board, remained for today's sessions. Winners of the poetry contests sponsored by the convention included Alma Schellhas, Saginaw, Mich., third; and for short stories, Edith Julia Backus, La Porte, Ind., first; and Carl Roeme Jr., Kirkwood, Mo., second.

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Plan for Feeding New York Is Ready For Any Emergency

Worked Out 13 Years Ago by General Goethals and Major Church When City Was Threatened by Danger of General Railroad Strike

By C. F. Stutz

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Difficulties of some citizens of strike-torn San Francisco in obtaining a square meal reminded a New Yorker today of an elaborate military plan which was secretly perfected 13 years ago to feed this city's crowded millions in the face of a threatened tie-up of the railroads of the country.

The railroad unions were on the verge of calling a general strike. It became apparent to the authorities that if the strike were successful, the city's food supply, shipped in from all parts of the country almost entirely by rail, would virtually be exhausted within 48 hours.

Two men sat in the offices of the Port of New York Authority discussing the situation. One of them, consulting engineer for the Authority, was world-famous—Gen. George W. Goethals, who built the Panama Canal. The other was Maj. Elihu Church, ex-transportation officer on the general staff of the American Army during the World War. General Goethals had been quartermaster-general of that army.

Their jobs in the war had been to get supplies through to the front no matter what the obstacles. The problem at hand was right up their alley. They decided to tackle it.

They didn't waste any time going into action. Within a few hours officials of the states of New Jersey and New York had been called into consultation.

Sources of supply of essential foods were mapped out that were near enough to the city to be brought in by truck.

A list of every truck in the city, with its capacity, was obtained. They figured the thing out in ton-miles, as they had done in France.

Certain key roads were mapped out as arterial highways of supply. It was planned to run the trucks on a regular schedule in convoys escorted by troops in the event of disorder.

A meeting was held with the adjutant-generals of the two states, the head of the New York state police and representatives of the regular army, at which the most strategic use of the available troops was discussed.

Always the question that was asked—and answered—was: what have we got to do and what have we to do it with.

To handle the army of trucks necessary to take the place of the railroads, it was planned to take over certain main highways exclusively, and run traffic in one direction only.

New York gets its milk supply from as far away as Wisconsin, its fruits from all over the southern half of the country. It was obvious that without refrigerator cars the demands of the whole city could not be filled, so estimates were made of the amounts needed for babies and hispitals, and those amounts were entered in the ton-mile schedule.

No detail was overlooked. The Port of New York Authority was ready, but the strike was averted, and the country settled down to talking about the modern generation.

Today, General Goethals is a memory and Major Church is engaged in the freight business. The great plan is gathering dust in an old trunk in his attic. But if it is ever needed, he still has the key to the trunk.

President's Aid Assails Patronage

(Continued from Page 1)

the danger in selecting this personnel without adequate guidance.

If the localities provided the references, there would be little difficulty in fixing responsibility if the wrong men got the jobs, he indicated. If the Government ignored the Government could be blamed for poor personnel; if the recommendations were followed with bad results the locality could share some of the responsibility.

Strike Peace Forecast

Prediction that the San Francisco general strike would be terminated within 36 hours was made yesterday by Mr. Warren T. Mullin, San Francisco labor leader, who addressed the institute.

Mr. Mullin, who is in daily contact with Mr. John Raven, reputed strategist of the strike, asserted that Labor appears to be winning. He declared the public outside of San Francisco has completely misinterpreted the strategy of the strike, and has regarded the relaxing by Labor of its grip on the western city as a sign of defeat.

This relaxation, he said, is part of the strategy which he believes has resulted in obtaining public support. If Labor achieves its objective of arbitration, it can be said that the general strike was successful, Mr. Mullin declared.

Victory for Arbitration

And if this general strike succeeds, Mr. Mullin told the institute, it will be the last major strike for some time in the United States, since the threat of another such strike as that in San Francisco will be sufficient to obtain arbitration.

He further stated that the only reason martial law was not established was that the authorities distrusted their power to control the militia. Labor has for months pursued a campaign of education with the soldiers, he stated, carrying their literature right into the barracks.

He recounted an interesting coup allegedly made by the organized radio operators. When San Francisco shipowners were in the grip of the strike, they made plans, according to him, to shift the basis of their operations to some eastern ports.

The radio operators to forestall this move went on strike, realizing that the maritime law demanded that no ship may leave port without such an operator, according to Mr. Mullin.

Roosevelt Studies Facts About Hawaii

ABOARD CRUISER NEW ORLEANS, ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 19 (AP)—Free from telephone rings and official callers, President Roosevelt is making real progress in a study of Hawaiian affairs as the cruiser Houston moves steadily toward the far-distant American outpost of Honolulu.

A trunk full of documents and data on the islands is getting a good share of the President's attention. He also is attending to current affairs through wireless communication with the capital, but official business has been held to a minimum.

The Houston, traveling in the great circle course, is scheduled to arrive off Hawaii early Tuesday. Tactical maneuvers in squally seas engaged the Houston and its convoy, the New Orleans, yesterday.

Woolley Acclaimed in Utah By G. O. P. for Congress

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 19 (AP)—Mr. Arthur Woolley, an attorney of Ogden, was named by acclamation as Republican candidate for Congress from the First Utah District in a convention that preceded the party's state nominating assembly here yesterday.

Mr. W. B. Higgins of Fillmore, the only other aspirant for the nomination, withdrew. Mr. Abe Murdock, Democratic incumbent, is a candidate for reëlection. The Democratic nominee will be named at a convention Sept. 1.

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Pan American Union Writes Epilogue to Final Chapter Of Montevideo Conference

Resolutions Adopted Are Made Available to All Inter-American Republics—World Legal Code and Congress on Rural Life Approved

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The curtain which descended upon the final act of the recent Pan-American Conference at Montevideo is being raised by the Pan American Union, Washington, for what might be termed an epilogue of inter-American effects.

Generally, following the completion of an international conference, the world hears little of the deliberations, being concerned merely with the findings of the conference's delegates. Peoples go about their own affairs, recalling perhaps only the accounts of the pomp and ceremony that attended the congress—a part of history.

Today, in a building provided for by the funds of the late Andrew Carnegie and on a site presented by the United States Government the staff of the Pan American Union and its governing board, composed of Latin-American envoys in Washington and the American Secretary of State, are placing before the inter-American Republics the resolutions adopted at the Montevideo session.

These resolutions cover topics of wide variety and of sufficient interest and importance to appeal to the people of every inter-American nation, therefore a brief summary of a brochure issued by the Pan American Union is not amiss at this time when the Governments of the two Americas are endeavoring to iron out commercial differences.

Codification of Law

In its capacity as the permanent organ of the International Conference of American States one of the major functions of the Pan American Union is to make the preliminary preparations for these meetings and to give effect to the conclusions at which they arrive. I have picked out a few of the conventions and resolutions because of their particular relevancy.

The codification of international law received special attention at Montevideo. Delegates from the American Republics decided upon the establishment of a commission of experts, of seven jurists, to organize and prepare the work of codification. And the delegates voted that the Pan American Union should establish a juridical section of administrative character to serve as a general secretariat, and that the commission of experts should be constituted through the intermediary of the governing board. Pursuant to this resolution the assistant director and the secretary of the Pan American Board has been designated to assume the duties.

The conference at Montevideo likewise adopted a resolution recommending the creation of an Inter-American Institute of Coöperativism and Syndicalism. The Pan American governing board, persuant to these instructions, has authorized the office of the Union's foreign trade adviser to undertake a study of the coöperative movement in general and its development in the nations of the Americas in particular. This study is now in progress.

Congress on Rural Life

Delegates to the Seventh Pan-American Conference gave thoughtful attention to the advisability of an inter-American congress on rural life. In view of such deliberations, the union has recommended that a forthcoming agricultural conference in Mexico during 1935 shall include a special section in its program covering the problems of rural life. In anticipation of the meeting, documentary material is being prepared to facilitate discussions.

Similar to the efforts being put out by the United States Government, the Montevideo conference urged that all nations take into consideration the social, economic and hygienic factors in the planning, building, and rebuilding of cities; the promotion of home ownership; and the avoidance of growth in undesirable sections. In view of the conference's request the Pan American Union has drawn up a program for a meeting which it suggests should be held at Buenos Aires at a date to be later determined.

Rapid inter-American aerial communication facilities was another topic in which the Montevideo delegates interested themselves. A recommendation was adopted favoring a commission of experts to meet at a time and place, designed by the Pan American Union, to study a means for establishing a continuous line of radio stations, beacons and aerodromes, and to facilitate additional methods for tying in the inter-American republics aerially. The Pan American Union has recommended that experts shall meet at Panama City during January or February, 1935.

Promotion of Travel

It will be recalled that during the Montevideo conference the question arose as to the desirability of observers of organizations or of non-American nations attending the sessions. The Pan American Union with a view to solving this question has appointed a special committee made up of the Ambassadors from Argentina and Brazil, and the Ministers from Guatemala and Colombia.

The promotion of tourist travel, a most important subject connected with both the cultural and commercial relations among inter-American countries, came up for wide discussion at Montevideo.. As a consequence, the Pan American Union has been in touch with transportation interests, tourist commissions and other organizations concerned with tourist travel, and has been endeavoring to stimulate the tourist movement among the American Republics. This has been done through the publication of articles in the union's bulletin, by special pamphlets relating to each country and their important cities, and by means of illustrated material, including photographs, lantern slides, and motion pictures which the union has available for loan purposes.

Valuable Reports Available

There are a multitude of other subjects in which the union has interested itself as a result of the conference at Montevideo. In the list are fluvial navigation, customs and port formalities, bibliography, archæology, Columbus memorial lighthouse, artistic interchange, traffic in narcotic drugs, studies of money and banking, and an institute of geography and history. Any of these reports can be obtained by communicating with the union at Washington.

The wide and increasing scope of the union's activities is best told by the terse, enlightening information upon its letter head, and which reads: "The Pan American Union is an international organization maintained by 21 American Republics for the development of good understanding, friendly intercourse, commerce and peace among them, controlled by a governing board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other republics, administered by a director-general, chosen by the board and assisted by a staff of international experts, statisticians, editors, compilers, translators and librarians."

The building is well worth a visit by anyone going to or living in Washington.

Scarcity of Small Coins

A recent shortage of small coins forced overtime work in government mints.

Honorary Police Banned

Police associations in New York City have been ordered to drop the names of honorary members.

There Can Be No Compromise in Missouri

Charles Phelps Cushing — Progress Stubs Its Toe in Southwest

Observer Admits Sadly That He Would Like to See Nothing But the Beauty in Kansas City as Embodied in the 28-Story Telephone Building and the Capital Airport, and of the Great Advantage Since the Pioneer Days as Symbolized in the Sculptured Group Depicting the Men and Women Who Set Their Faces to the West and Conquered It. But It Struck Him as More Vital to the Future of the City to Disclose Its Politico-Criminal Incubus.

Spectroscopists Finding Answers To Old Problems

Their Studies Range From Fading Colors to the Evolution Theory

What makes the parlor furniture fade when exposed to the sun and what happens to the lost color in the sun-parlor rug?

Questions such as these are a few of the practical problems tackled by physicists and the spectroscope, revealed at yesterday's session of the second annual meeting of Spectroscopists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The answers have only been found in part. Experiments show that excessive light and perhaps heat cause "photo-chemical" reactions to take place in which certain pigments disappear. However, new dyes are now being prepared which will give much better fastness to light and to washing as well. They have the additional virtue of being attractive.

Dr. Calvin B. Coulter of Columbia University described his research on metallic porphyrin, a basic substance which he has found to be present in the blood cells of animals and likewise in the fluids of plants. He pointed out that the spectroscope detected its presence with the same accuracy and clarity characteristic of metals.

These findings have led biologists to seize upon his work as another proof of evolution. It points to a common source for both plants and animals, they assert. According to present theories, everything in existence is a member of either one of two kingdoms, the animate or the inanimate. In the one class have been gathered all plants, birds, mammals, reptiles, insects, etc. In the other falls everything inanimate, all rocks, minerals, the atmosphere and all waters.

But the question of where to draw boundaries has always puzzled physical scientists, particularly between plants and animals. Early in biological work it was very simple, but with the inception of the microscope, tiny one-celled organisms were found which combined the characteristics of both. Flagellites were discovered, plant-animals with long whip-like organs which gave them mobility, a distinctly animal characteristic. Their diet consisted largely of tiny plant life, for animals have not the power of changing salts and minerals into body building food. Only plants can do this—but these plant-animals had green coloring matter in them and could also manufacture food from "dirt" just like plants.

It was such a perplexing merry-go-round of observations that brought forth the declaration that these plant animals proved the common origin of all living things in some "primordeal ooze" from which all the multifarious forms of life now existing slowly evolved. Because only plants can manufacture food, and because all animals must live on either plants or animals that live on plants, the law has been stated that "without plants, animals cannot exist." Likewise some plants would disappear if animals were removed, for many flowers depend on nectar-seeking insects to pollenate the flowers—perpetuate the species.

The discoveries of Dr. Coulter enable the biologists to put another feather in their scholastic caps. It was pointed out to those present at the Tecnology meeting that the use of the spectroscope to detect living substances was as infallible here as in experiment with metals. "I have also extracted porphyrin from cytochrome, a substance found in almost every living thing dependent on oxygen," were his words. Combining this with different metals he obtained good sprectra at ordinary temperatures but found exceptional results when reducing the temperature to about 300 degrees below zero, the temperature of liiquid air.

There Are Two Tales of This City

(Continued from Page 1)

ested in their welfare. Previously, we thought that eastern conservatives or bankers controlled things, and that the western farmer was bound to get the small end of things. Now, even when we disagree with the measures which are advanced, we know they are intended in the farmer's interests."

An able farm authority—leader in the field of farm journalism—summarized to me the main counts on which the farmer is disappointed:

"1. He thinks the industrial price-raising experiments of the Administration are succeeding far better than the agricultural ones. He has seen the sharply rising price of everything he has to buy, and the much slower increase in his own products.

Reward for Folly

2. He objects to a certain indiscriminateness about the farm reforms and remedies. Thus the able farmer and efficient manager gets no more reward for his skill than the inefficient and short-sighted farmer. For instead, a farmer who has wisely diversified his crops will get fewer crop-checks today than the man who has stupidly stuck his land full of, say, corn, and gets pay for reducing his own folly.

3. He objects to the inexperience of those who are reforming him. This is not so much an objection to theorists as it is to the fact that unsuccessful farmers or cattlemen seem to set the key posts, and then tell the farmer how to do jobs they themselves failed at.

These are, the reader will see, sound and sober criticisms. They do not disturb the conclusion, however, that the farmer thinks he has a friend in Washington for the first time in his memory.

Drought Casts Shadow

Naturally, every farmer in this whole vast area is living under the shadow of the drought. Reports I recorded in Chicago and St. Louis of improving conditions northward definitely do not hold good here. Farmers are driven to painful extremes to get water for cattle, and under unprecedentedly severe heat they see their crops shriveling.

It is a dismal spectacle, even here, and the accounts from farther southwest are worse, but of that we shall see at first hand.

If even a little rain comes, however, and the fall season rolls around in Missouri with each farmer able to harvest something, and if a nucleus for the herd of cattle survives, and if fall prices are pretty good, then the farmers will get along in this state.

Moreover, the exact extent to which the vicissitudes of nature will be visited upon the Administration is not yet clear.

Politics Heats Up

For example, as I traveled across state from St. Louis to Kansas City, the race for Democratic nomination to the Senate became visibly hotter, and the protestations of fixed loyalty to President Roosevelt from the three candidates became more fervent. Which, again, clearly indicates where the President stands in the eyes of the politicians hereabouts.

The Missouri fight, it seems to me, is the liveliest in the country. In the frenzied triangle are: "Jack" Cochran, "the consfiltuent's friend"; "Tuck" Milligan, the Bennett Clark and farmers' candidate, and Judge Truman, the machine contestant, with Kansas City and gubernatorial support. There are some Missourians satisfied with none of these three candidates. Personal observation made me think that Representative Cochran was well ahead, but this is thankless and dangerous prophecy, recorded only to amuse the reader! August 7 is the date of the primary. Missourians think it will be pretty close.

It is accepted by all—and this opens up the whole subject of Kansas City's plight—that Judge Truman will have about 100,000 votes neatly tabulated for him in the city. The Pendergast machine, which has a tight grip on the precincts, will see to that.

"Boss" Pendergast is the reincarnation or survival of "bossism" in its palmiest days, of the line of Tweed and Croker, Penrose, Quay and Aldrich. Latter-day Tammany pales beside him, and the Grundy or Vare machines in Pennsylvania ruled not so long, nor so completely.

Vastly interested, I tried to interview this striking individual. Useless. He was inaccessible, and from what I heard of the Boss's handiness with his fists when anybody displeases him, I was just as glad not to take the chance.

But I looked with appropriate awe at the nondescript political club whence he functions, and at his splendid house in a fine residential quarter.

And Also Lesser Lights

I listened to chat of his great string of race horses, and his big cement business and sales to the city, and the Roman wagers he places at race courses in Florida in winter, and of how hard he knocked down Joe Ciucci when he failed to deliver his precinct.

Then I talked with a bootblack about a lesser political leader, Johnny Lazia, who was executed by gangland last week. And it struck me that being a political boss these days isn't what it was once.

By coincidence, on this very day, "Jim" Farley came to town, in his capacity as an Elk, to the B. P. O. E. convention, but I saw no record that he made contact with "Boss" Pendergast. There are wires apparently which are too hot to touch.

After this, I read the burning words of a Kansas City clergyman this week, who said:

Clean Up Own Back Yard

"It sounds like hypocrisy to me to have clubs and groups discussing what we should do about world peace when the world is pointing the finger of shame at us and saying, 'Why don't you clean up your own city?'"

Finally, I talked with a gentle lady, the wife of a crusading journalist. She was grateful every night when her husband came home safely.

Thus struggles an American community with the consequences of corrupt politics. Whatever President Roosevelt does in Washington, it will be more important to Kansas City to know what is going on at home. That is why, in this sketch of a great metropolis, I have been forced to put the emphasis on the grave challenge facing the city.

It would be much easier to tell of the enterprise so evident here, of the splendid buildings, the truly great art gallery, the eminent newspapers, the wise citizens. These things, too, are all important and real. They are lasting values. But the blighting mist of gang-rule is a challenge to the finer things, a challenge that must ultimately fail, but a challenge that will fail only when faced and destroyed by the weapons of courageous and right citizenship.

Rural Conditions Shown by Survey In Connecticut

Well Water Predominates and Kerosene Found Widely Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19—Half the farm families in Connecticut still depend on kerosene for light. Two-thirds of them get their water supply from dug wells. One-third of them still have to carry water for household use from outside. One-third of them have nothing better than a hand pump in the kitchen. Two-thirds of them are unequipped with modern sanitary facilities. Two-thirds of them heat their homes with stoves and shut up some of the rooms in winter.

These are conclusions from a survey of rural housing made by Civil Works Administration workers last winter and just compiled at Connecticut State College. They are based on a house-to-house study of farm homes in Tolland County, chosen as representative of the rural areas of the State.

Miss Edith Mason, home economics professor at State College, who was in charge of the survey, reports that 1732 homes were visited. In contrast to the usual figure for more urban areas, 1535 of the families that were visited own their homes.

It is not that they are poor houses. Miss Mason says that when they were built they would have been classed as very comfortable and convenient. But 70 per cent of them are more than 50 years old.

They were built in the days when fireplaces and stoves were the accepted heating arrangements, when water was piped to the kitchen but no farther, when sewage disposal was on an individual family basis.

In the years since then farm incomes have not been high enough to permit owners to make improvements that they want. Household conveniences in rural homes have lagged behind the facilities in towns and cities.

Miss Mason points out that in the cities for the sake of health and economy water supply and sewage disposal have become public functions while in the country the expensive installation must be paid for by the farmer alone. Electricity, the universal means of lighting in city homes, has reached surprisingly few farms. Only a small group of progressive farmers have set up home power plants.

The houses were well-built and large. Investigators found almost two rooms to a person in these old country homes. Except for paint and occasional sagging in the foundations they are in good repair.

The first wish of the majority of the farmers interviewed, in the line of household improvements, was for a bathroom. Better water and electricity came second.

But the farmers do not want to make repairs or improvements with borrowed money. Three-fourths of them said they would wait until income justifies the expenditure.

Curb Seat Sells for $30,000

Seats on the New York Curb Exchange had a recent selling price of about $30,000.

Portugal and South Africa Act to Better Natives' Lot

Countries Confer on Treatment of Imported Mozambique Labor; Plans for Equitable Trade Distribution Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. — Better treatment of Mozambique natives and a more equitable distribution of trade are problems being considered by the Governments of the Union of South Africa and Portugal, whose representatives are meeting at Lourenco Marques, to revise the Mozambique Convention of 1928.

The most important question to both countries is the supply of natives for the Rand mines. Under the Convention the maximum complement of Portuguese natives from Mozambique employed by the mines was reduced from 100,000 to 80,000. The mines have had to pay the Portuguese Government a registration fee of 1s. on each native on original engagement, and 1s. on re-engagement.

A further monthly fee of 2s. on each native for every month during which he is employed has also had to be paid. Thus with 80,000 Mozambique natives employed last year, the mines had to pay £96,000, plus 1s. for each native on engagement which amounts to at least £4000—a total of £100,000.

Natives Pay Fees

Passport fees have also had to be paid to the Portuguese Government by the natives, and if the total fees received by that Government in any year have amounted to less than 35s. multiplied by the average number of Portuguese natives employed by the mines during the year, the mines have had to supply the deficiency.

Under the present agreement, the lot of the Portuguese native is unfortunate and there is a feeling that the Union should press for an amelioration of his conditions of work. Forced repatriation of the imported native from Mozambique, heavy deductions from pay, customs exactions imposed on his way home, arbitrary limitation of his period of service—these are factors which have brought the Convention under criticism from people who are concerned mainly with fair treatment for subject races. It is almost certain that under the revised treaty the lot of the native will be greatly improved.

Today the South African mines are much less dependent on imported labor. Their total recruitment order has mounted past the 200,000 mark, and labor shortage has almost disappeared. But additions and replacements have mainly come from the Union, and the maximum of 80,000 natives provided for in the Convention has not been reached for some months past.

Portuguese Labor Costly

Although Portuguese labor is the best it is also by far the most expensive and for that reason alone union labor when available commands a preference.

The other feature of the 1928 convention which is responsible for losing the union railways and ports a considerable amount of revenue deals with the section whereby the Union Government undertook to secure to the port and railways of Lourenco Marques from 50 to 55 per cent of the total tonnage of commercial seaborne traffic imported into those of the Transvaal known as the "competitive area."

In computing the percentage of sea-borne goods, traffic for the civil, military and railway authorities is excluded. As the "competitive area" is the Union's heaviest importing area the Union railways have been paying heavily under the Convention. Fifty to 55 per cent of the traffic must go through Portuguese territory to the detriment of the Union's revenue.

Flax Growing Tried At Homestead Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELKINS, W. Va. — Two planting experiments are being made on the Tygarts Valley federal subsistence homestead project at Valley Bend, which are expected to result in new incomes for the families to be housed there and which are attracting wide attention.

On one large tract, flax is being grown and on another pyrethrum has been set out. Flax has been cultivated in America on a relatively small scale, it is said, but pyrethrum is understood to have scarcely ever been grown in the United States. It is imported from Japan and is used as a basis for manufacture of many insecticides.

State university agricultural experts in charge of these experiments say a study of the plants and of conditions in the valley area shows both can readily be produced there.

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All-California Singles Match At Essex Today

Ruby Bishop Faces Jane Sharp in Semifinal Round Battle

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 19 (AP)—The semifinal matches in the singles competition of the Essex County Women's Invitation Tennis Tournament bring East against East and West against West.

Two Californians, both residents of Los Angeles, battle today, while the other semifinalists wait until tomorrow.

Ruby C. Bishop and Jane Sharp entertain this afternoon, while Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Norma Taubele, both easterners, wait until tomorrow to show their wares.

Miss Bishop defeated Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, second seeded, to gain the semifinal round, and Miss Sharp displayed the best brand of tennis shown here this week to eliminate the third-seeded Mrs. Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City from the tourney.

Mrs. Painter, top-seeded player and 1932 winner, took her quarter-final match from Catherine Wolfe of Chicago, and the left-handed Miss Taubele, auburn-haired New Yorker who holds the national indoor championship, beat Mae Ceurvorst of Witchta, Kans.

The semifinal doubles matches also were split between today and tomorrow.

This afternoon's play found the Misses Taubele and Sharp facing Katharine Winthrop, Hamilton and Miss Ceurvorst. Tomorrow, the team of Helen Fulton and Catherne Wolfe of Chicago will battle Mrs. Harris and Miss Bishop.

Wainwright Wins in Record Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOYLAKE—Norman Wainwright, of the Hanley Swimming Club, a member of Britain's team at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles two years ago, won the English Amateur Swimming Association's 500-yard championship here recently in the record time of 5m. 54 4-5s. The previous best time was 5m. 55 4-5s. by R. H. Leivers in 1932. Leivers, of the Longton S. C., victor in the 1933 race, was second to Wainwright with a time of 5m. 58s. B. G. M. Milton, Otter S. C., the English long-distance champion, was third, and W. Pearson, Oldham S. C. fourth.

Amandoles Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Charles Amandoles of Staten Island won the Metropolitan District public links golf championship at the Van Cortlandt Park course yesterday when he defeated Patsy Fierro of Mosholu Park in the final round, 3 and 2. Amandoles formerly won the P. S. A. L. championship as a member of the Curtis High School.

Restaurants

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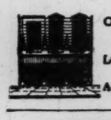

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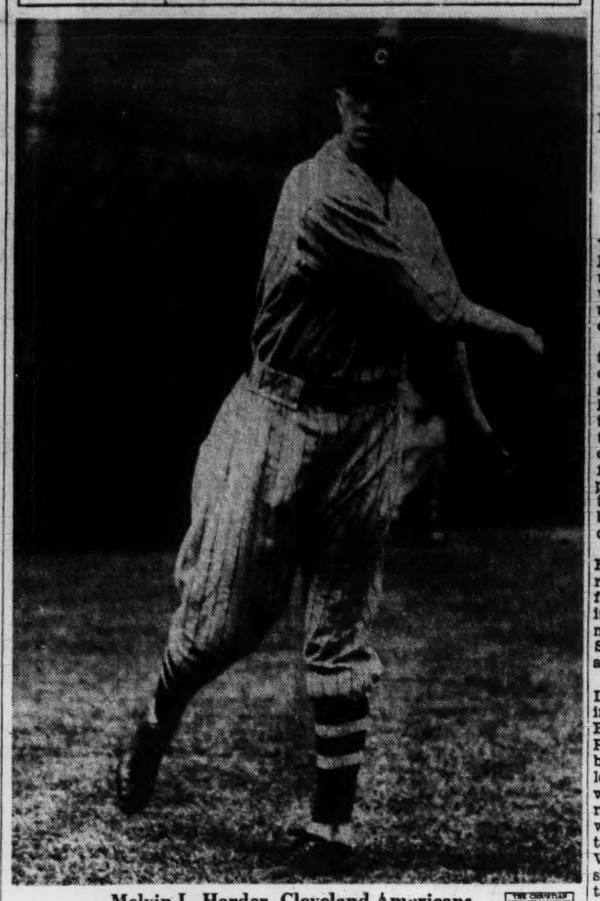

Melvin L. Harder, Cleveland Americans

Mel Harder Is Fast Becoming One of Baseball's Best Pitchers

By Edwin M. Rumtill

During the spring training season of 1928 a skinny, rather pale-looking youngster reported to Roger Peckinpaugh, who at that time was manager of the Cleveland Indians. The young man said he was a pitcher; but he looked more like a bank clerk than a baseball player. Probably Peckinpaugh wondered whatever gave the rookie the idea he could pitch, or what scout could have sent him to a major-league club.

But by the time the training season was only a week old, the youngster stood head and shoulders over any other rookie in the Cleveland camp. The only pitcher who showed more "stuff" was Wes Ferrell, one of the best right-handers in the American League. Recently this young man, still as pale looking as the day he reported, was picked to represent the American League in the all-star game at the Polo Grounds, and all he did was to limit the National League sluggers to one hit in five innings. His name is Mel Harder.

This smart Cleveland right-hander first saw the light of day on Oct. 15, 1909, in the little town of Beemer, Neb. His early schooling was done at Druid Hill grammar and Technical High in Omaha. At both schools he was star pitcher on his baseball team.

Starts With Omaha Club

His first professional experience was with the Omaha club of the Western League in 1927. With that team he won four games and lost seven, and was traded to Dubuque in the Mississippi Valley League. At Dubuque he did very well, winning about 15 contests. Through a rule violation, however, these games were thrown out of the records and Harder was sent back to Omaha.

This was a "break" for him, because the Cleveland club had a working agreement with Omaha and purchased him for the following year. In 1928 he impressed Peckinpaugh favorably and remained with the Indians through the entire season, working in 23 ball games. The following year he was optioned to New Orleans in the Southern Association for more experience; but before the season was over was back with the Indians. He has been there ever since.

His first regular work with Cleveland started in 1930, when in 36 games he won 11 and lost 10. The next season he was used in 40 contests, winning 13 and losing 14. In 1932 he "found" himself; for at the end of the campaign his earned run average of 3.74 was one of the best in the junior league. He had 15 victories and 13 defeats to his credit. Last season his earned run average dropped to 2.95, which was the fourth best in the league.

Has Natural Ability

Harder is one of those rare athletes who is possessed of natural ability. He was only 18 years old when the Indians first signed him in 1928, but his knowledge of pitching amazed those who watched him work. At an age when most youngsters are still in high school, Harder was pitching big-league baseball, and doing very well at it, too.

Probably the biggest thrill in Harder's short but brilliant career came July 31, 1932. On that day he was elected to pitch before a crowd of about 80,000 people, who had filed into Cleveland's new Municipal Stadium. The Stadium was dedicated that day; and although the Cleveland star lost a great battle with "Lefty" Grove, 1 to 0, that day will linger long in the young star's memory.

At the Polo Grounds a short time ago it was mostly through Harder's pitching that the American League all-stars defeated the National Leaguers for the second year in succession. The tall right-hander relieved weakening Charlie Ruffing in the fifth inning and held his opponents scoreless during the remaining innings. Anyone who can do this against the best hitters in the National League, must have something on the ball.

Most of Harder's spare time during the summer months is spent reading or at a moving picture show. He is fond of both, and as he doesn't need to guard his batting eye, he can indulge as much as he pleases.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	59	35	.628
Rochester	58	37	.611
Toronto	56	37	.602
Albany	46	43	.517
Montreal	46	47	.495
Buffalo	42	51	.452
Syracuse	37	54	.407
Baltimore	24	64	.273

Results July 18

Buffalo 8, Rochester 5.
Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Albany 9, Syracuse 8.
Newark 7, Baltimore 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	51	39	.567
Indianapolis	46	43	.517
Milwaukee	47	44	.516
Columbus	45	44	.506
Louisville	45	44	.506
St. Paul	42	45	.483
Kansas City	42	47	.472
Toledo	40	52	.435

Results July 18

Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5.
Milwaukee 3, Toledo 1.
Louisville 5, St. Paul 4.

Mitchel Field Selected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—The western polo team which is to meet the East in a game this summer has picked Mitchell Field as its training quarters. It is expected that the players and ponies will assemble there the middle of next month.

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Yankee, Rainbow Leading Rivals As Race Is Called

Former Has Edge Over the Weetamoe at the Halfway Mark

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19 (AP)—Yankee led Weetamoe and Rainbow led Vanitie half way round a scheduled 34-mile course yesterday, at which point, because the wind was uncertain, the race committee ended the contest.

The sailing was almost valueless to the committee which will select a defender of the America's Cup against Tom Sopwith's British challenger Endeavour. The rival contenders were hardly ever sailing in the same conditions, one or the other repeatedly encountering a favoring slant of wind while the opponent lolled in the doldrums. Added to this there was a likelihood the boats could not finish the entire course within the time limit.

Yankee, skippered by Charles Francis Adams, former navy secretary, was first to receive a lift from a vagrant current of air and it carried her around the 8½-mile mark, a torpedo range buoy off Sakonnett, more than 14 minutes ahead of Weetamoe.

Beating back to Brenton's Reef Lightship, the finish line, the favoring breeze abandoned her. Dick Boardman piloting Frederick Prince's Weetamoe, saw the Boston boat's plight, and instead of following her, held well out to sea, where a stronger air current was ruffling the water. Yankee finally was compelled to follow, to keep between Weetamoe and the mark. Weetamoe was helped by her offshore cruise and succeeded in cutting Yankee's margin of victory down to 8m. 32s.

The deep sea voyage of the first division permitted Rainbow to finish ahead of Yankee. Vanitie was third and Weetamoe fourth, although the second division started 15 minutes later than the first.

Half way down the first leg of the course, Vanitie, Gerard Lambert's old cup boat, now ineligible, wrested the lead away from Rainbow, piloted by Harold S. Vanderbilt, but the zephyrs were unreliable both as to direction and velocity and Vanitie's advantage was short lived. Rainbow turned the 8½-mile mark 43 seconds ahead of her rival.

Almost immediately after the Vanitie turned the mark her genoa jib brought her to grief. The big piece of canvas split fully across, half-way up and several minutes were lost while her crew smothered the dangling remnants and sent up a new genoa. Whatever the cause of the genoa's splitting, it was not the weight of the breeze.

Rainbow led Vanitie across the finish line by 7m. 1s. The breeze freshened again to about 16 knots as the four big sloops headed back to their moorings in Brenton's Cove. But it was too late to do anything about it.

First Division—Start 12:40

Breeze light and variable. Course 17 miles leeward-windward.

Yacht	Skipper	Time Elapsed	Time Corrected
Yankee, C. F. Adams		3 39 05	2 59 05
Weetamoe, R. DeB. Boardman		3 47 37	3 07 37

Second Division—Start 12:55

Rainbow, H. S. Vanderbilt	3 37 23	2 42 23	
Vanitie, Gerard Lambert	3 44 22	2 49 22	

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	53	31	.631
New York	49	32	.605
Boston	47	38	.553
Cleveland	44	38	.537
Washington	41	44	.482
St. Louis	36	41	.468
Philadelphia	32	50	.390
Chicago	28	56	.333

Results July 18

Boston 16, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 15, New York 14.
Detroit 4, Washington 2.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	3	15	18	2
New York	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	5	14	20	1

Batteries—Harder, Winegarner, Weiland, Connally, Lee, Bean and Myatt; Ruffing, Van Atta, Broca, Rolfe, Deshong, Gomez and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Bean. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—3h. 9m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	x	4	11	1
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Bridges and Hayworth; Whitehill and Sewell. Umpires—Owens, Donnelly and McGowan. Time—1h. 55m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	3	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1

Batteries—Hadley and Hemsley; Benton, Flohr and Hayes, Berry. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Dinneen and Kolls. Time—1h. 39m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	16	15	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	13

Batteries—Mulligan and Leggett; Wyatt, Gallivan, Kinzy and Shea. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Summers, Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 7m.

Olga Kallos Advances

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19 (AP)—Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., top seeded in the women's singles, defeated Marie Basher, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0, in Delaware state clay tennis championship yesterday in the quarterfinals.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

British to Invade the United States

NOW that the big English lawn tennis and British golf championships have been concluded and the United States players who took part in those events have either returned to their home land or are on their way back, United States sporting circles are going to have their own circles invaded by overseas players and it will be interesting to see if they will be as successful in repelling the friendly enemy as the latter were in meeting the American onslaughts this year. The only major titles that the Americans were able to capture in these two sports this year were the men's tennis doubles, the Walker Golf Cup and the British amateur golf championship. These are indeed well worth-while victories; but there have been other years when players from Uncle Sam's domain did even better. And when it comes to the Royal Henley Regatta, which the Americans invaded to a greater extent than ever before, they did not win a single event.

English Women After Honors in Two Sports

The English women are to invade America with the ambition of capturing honors in two sports. Doris Chambers will head a golf team of eight British women who are going to try to take the Curtis Cup away from the Americans, who will be defending. It is the first time since 1932 that this cup has been played for and then the Americans won it at Wentworth, N. H., 5½ points to 3½. Of this year's British invaders only Molly Gourlay, Diana Fishwick and Wanda Morgan were members of the invading team of 1932. Some or all of them are expected to try for the United States women's golf championship as well. Britain will also have a strong representation in the United States women's lawn tennis championship tournament, although Dorothy E. Round, winner of the all-England women's championship at Wimbledon, will not compete. Helen Hull Jacobs will be defending her singles title and it looks as if her fellow countrywoman—Sarah H. Palfrey—would be her most serious rival. The British entries are Betty M. Nuthall, ranked No. 3 in England; Katherine E. Stammers, ranked No. 4, and Freda James, ranked No. 12. Miss Nuthall and Miss James have competed in the United States championships before. Of the trio Miss Nuthall will be the most serious threat as she won the singles championship in 1930 and, with Miss James, holds the doubles championship at the present time. She has also shared in the winning of the mixed-doubles title more than once.

Perry to Defend Men's Singles

Frederick J. Perry, holder of the three big tennis championship titles of the world, is to defend his United States singles honors and will be accompanied by F. H. P. Wilde, a young player who is ranked No. 6 in England. Just now Perry is favored to defend his singles honors with Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., his most serious opponents. He will also pair with Wilde for the doubles; but there is practically no chance of their capturing that title from George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, the present title-holders, if they defend, or Lott and Allison or John W. Van Ryn, should he elect to play with one of them instead of with Stoefen. No announcement has yet been made as to what British golfers will enter the United States amateur championship at The Country Club next September; but it is expected that there will be one or more on hand to join the merry international sporting whirl which has furnished a lot of good sport and fine competition this spring and summer.

American Athletes Win Four of Seven Events

DUSSELDORF, Germany, July 19 (AP)—The "barnstorming" team of American track and field stars, led by John C. Lyman, the husky weight-tosser from Stanford University, won four out of seven first places yesterday in their third meet this week.

Lyman easily won his two specialties, the shotput and discus throw, while Ivan Fuqua of Indiana and Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania turned in the other American victories. It took a record performance to shut the visitors out in another event as Weinkoetz of Cologne established a new German high jump record of 6ft. 5 11-16in. to beat George Spitz of New York. Spitz leaped 6ft. 4¾in., while Bodosi of Hungary came in third at 6ft. 3in.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	31	.635
Chicago	51	34	.600
St. Louis	47	35	.573
Pittsburgh	41	39	.513
Boston	43	42	.506
Philadelphia	36	49	.424
Brooklyn	35	50	.412
Cincinnati	27	54	.333

Results July 18

New York 8, Chicago 6.
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 8.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	x	8	14	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	6	13	0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Luque and Danning; Bush, Root, Joiner, Tinning and Hartnett, Phelps. Winning pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Moran. Time—2h. 18m.

At Boston

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	3	7	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0

Batteries — Frankhouse and Spohrer; French and Grace. Umpires—Stewart and Stark. Time—1h. 44m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	x	5	11	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Betts, Brandt and Spohrer, Hogan; Holley, Lucas, Hoyt and Padden. Winning pitcher—Betts. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Stark and Stewart. Time—2h. 10m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	11	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	7	4

Batteries—Walker, Vance and Delaney; Babich and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Walker. Umpires — Klem and Reardon. Time—2h. 22m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	9	15	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	8	18	0

Batteries—Frey, Brennan and Lombardi; A. Moore, Grabowski, Johnson, Collins and Todd. Winning pitcher—Brennan. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 22m.

Star Athletes Sail

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—Harvard's baseball squad and three of America's greatest swimmers sailed yesterday aboard the Tatusta Maru for Japan. The 17 Harvard players may display their wares to their most distinguished alumnus, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is scheduled to arrive at Honolulu shortly after the Harvard squad. Jack Medica, holder of several world records; Art Highland of Newark, N. J., and Al Vanda Weghe of New York, American sprint and backstroke champions, respectively, accompanied by Coach Robert Kiphuth of Yale University, made up the swimming party.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	12	7	.632
Nashville	10	6	.625
New Orleans	10	6	.625
Atlanta	10	8	.556
Birmingham	7	8	.467
Chattanooga	5	7	.417
Little Rock	6	10	.375
Knoxville	4	12	.250

Results July 18

New Orleans 1, Little Rock 0.
Atlanta 9, Knoxville 6.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 4.
Nashville at Chattanooga (rain).

Mrs. Hurd in Quarterfinal

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia moved into the quarterfinals of the women's international invitation tournament yesterday by defeating Mrs. B. K. Howe of Loon Lake, 8 and 7. Marjorie Harrison of Ausable, 16-year-old champion, also won, 8 and 7, from Mrs. E. E. Wetherill of Philadelphia. Other results were: Mrs. Charlotte Main of Malone, N. Y., won from Carolyn Brown of San Antonio, Texas, 1 up. Grace Dunlap of Amsterdam, N. Y., eliminated Jane Pierce, Rutland, Vt., 3 and 2.

Senators Release Kline

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Senators have announced the release of Bob Kline, who joined the Washington staff of pitchers three weeks ago after release by the Philadelphia Athletics on waiver. Kline will go to the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association, and Ed Linke, promising looking southpaw, will go to work for the Senators in St. Louis Friday.

Burnt Mills Polo Four Wins Hempstead Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 19—In an overtime game marked by hard riding and brilliant stickwork on the part of the players on both teams Burnt Mills defeated Great Island in the final match of the Hempstead Cup tournament on Cochran Field of the Meadow Brook Club, yesterday, 10 to 9. The Great Island team had won the tournament in 1932 and 1933, and it put up a gallant battle to make it three straight, twice coming from behind and then losing out in the extra period when Harry East scored on a 30-yard free hit. Burnt Mills received a handicap of one goal, which was the margin of victory.

Burnt Mills	Great Island
No. 1—G. A. Oliver Jr.	William Ziegler Jr.
2—S. P. Farish	W. G. Reynolds
3—Harry East	C. R. Harrison
Back—F. C. Johnson Jr.	J. P. Grace

Score—Burnt Mills 10, Great Island 9. Goals—Farish 5, East 3, Oliver. Handicap for Burnt Mills; Reynolds 3, Harrison 3, Ziegler 2, Grace for Great Island. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Seven 7½-minute periods.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	16	8	.667
Hollywood	15	8	.652
Los Angeles	14	10	.583
Missions	14	10	.583
Seattle	13	11	.542
Oakland	11	12	.478
Sacramento	8	16	.333
Portland	4	20	.167

Results July 18

Los Angeles 7, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 4, Portland 3.
Oakland 8, Hollywood 6.
San Francisco 9, Seattle 0.
Missions 4, Sacramento 3.

McCluskey Not in Germany

COLOGNE, Ger., July 19 (AP)—Contrary to a report carried Tuesday night by the Associated Press, Joe McCluskey, former Fordham athlete, did not take part in a track meet here Tuesday. McCluskey did not accompany the American team which is touring Germany and is now in New York. McCluskey was reported to have finished fourth in the two-mile run, but the runner who took that place was later identified as Holthuis of Germany. The Associated Press is glad to make this correction.

New Ice-Making Plant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Work has started on the installation of a new ice-making plant at Madison Square Garden. Last year there were numerous complaints of spotty ice and the new equipment is expected to do away with that condition.

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NEW HAVEN

Sporting Around the Hub

LONGWOOD'S forty-second annual Bowl tennis tournament gets under way this year on the L. C. C. grass courts Aug. 6 with play in the men's singles. The men's doubles will be started on the following afternoon. Entries in singles will be restricted to 64 players, and doubles to 32 teams. Henry R. Guild will accept written entries until 4 p. m. Aug. 3. First and second prizes will be given in each event.

♪ ♪ ♪

Single day Longwood Bowl tickets for all seats will be sold at the gate, Chestnut Hill, at Wright & Ditson, 344 Washington Street, Boston, and at Herrick's Ticket Agency, 543 Boylston Street, Boston. Members of clubs belonging to the United States Lawn Tennis Association may apply for seats by writing to Josiah Wheelwright, 6 Rowes Wharf, Boston, before Aug. 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

John S. Nicholl is chairman of the Longwood Bowl tennis committee, and Robert C. Bray is vice-chairman. Richard D. Sears has been named honorary chairman, and Henry Guild, referee.

♪ ♪ ♪

John G. Palfrey Jr., of Brookline and Sharon, won the junior White Mountains tennis singles championship this week at Crawford Notch, N. H. He beat Cleveland Amory of Milton for the title, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. Walter Mather, Newton Center, and William Everts of Chestnut Hill captured the doubles crown. This was the first junior championship tournament ever held in the White Mountains. A girls' tournament was scheduled, but no entries were received.

♪ ♪ ♪

Through the kindness of Judge Fuchs and John F. Dowd, president of the Boston City Council, all the children of Roxbury, under 16 years of age, have been invited to attend the Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals game at Braves Field tomorrow. Councilor Dowd plans to have 200 monitors to look after the guests. Next Tuesday children of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will see the games between the Cincinnati Reds and the Braves.

Christian Succeeds Dole

STORRS, Conn., July 19 (AP)—J. Orlean Christian, former star athlete at Hamlin University in St. Paul, Minn., and coach at Eveleth College, Minnesota, was yesterday named head coach of football and assistant professor of physical education at Connecticut State College. Christian succeeds Sumner A. Dole, at one time football, baseball and basketball coach at State College. Dole will continue as dean of men. The new gridiron mentor will begin his duties here Sept. 1.

Matthews Wins Golf Final

DIGBY, N. S., July 19 (AP)—J. W. Matthews of Chester yesterday won the Nova Scotia amateur golf championship with a score of 324. L. Miller, also of Chester, was second with 327, while favorites including "Gint" Cain of Yarmouth, 1933 title-holder, trailed along the hazardous Pines course.

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Frankie Parker Opens Turf-Court Tennis Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 19—Frank A. Parker yesterday launched his grass-court tennis campaign leading to the national championships at the invitation tournament of the Cresent Athletic-Hamilton Club. Encountering Albert Law of Jackson Heights, he started slowly, to accustom himself to the new surface, but settled down to his best play later, to win at 6—4, 6—2.

Mercer Beasley's other pupils for the past season, at Princeton, Norcross S. Tilney, Frederick Whitman, William T. Tilden 3d., and Ralph Minnich, did not fare so well, only Tilney surviving the day. He defeated Casper H. Nannes of Rutgers, 6—0, 7—5.

The rest of the seeded list, Gregory S. Mangin, J. Gilbert Hall, R. Berkeley Bell, Martyn Buxby, Wilmer M. Hines, Eugene M. McCauliff Jr., and Henry J. Prusoff, the Seattle star, who made such an impression at Seabright last year, all survived the day, winning in straight sets. Buxby played fine tennis in defeating the home club star, Edward W. Burns, 6—4, 6—1, while the others also showed well. Hall and McCauliff received defaults. The summary:

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club Invitation Tennis Tournament

Singles—First Round

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated Albert Law, Jackson Heights, 6—4, 6—2.
Kendall H. Cram, Nashville, defeated James Reid Jr., Crescent, 6—1, 6—4.
Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Harold Valentine, Crescent, 6—3, 6—4.
Bert Weltins, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Jaime de Ama, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Ralph Minnich, Princeton, 6—3, 7—5.
E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated William Reese, Atlanta, 6—0, 6—3.
Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, won from Dr. Carl Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., by default.
E. Ralph Martin, Crescent, defeated Frederick Whitman, Princeton, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated W. T. Tilden, 3d, Princeton, 6—1, 6—3.
Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Edward de Gray, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—3.
Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Elmer Griffin, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Norcross S. Tilney, Orange, N. J., defeated Caspar H. Nannes, New Brunswick, N. J., 6—0, 7—5.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, won from Frank Rericha, New York, by default.
Reginald W. Talmage, Crescent, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—3, 6—3.
Martyn Buxby, Miami, defeated Edward W. Burns, Crescent, 6—4, 6—1.
Armand L. Bruneau, Crescent, defeated Orin Waterman, Brooklyn, 6—2, 3—3.

Burke and Lenahan in Final

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19 (AP)—Johnny Burke of Wanumetonomy, a 17-year-old Newporter, and Ray Lenahan of Metacomet, a traveling salesman, will meet in the 36-hole final for Rhode Island's state amateur golf championship at Agawam Hunt today. Burke, holder of the state interscholastic crown and runnerup for the junior title just a week ago, reached the final by defeating Jack Hennessey of Massasoit, 1 up, yesterday afternoon after beating H. B. W. Snelling of the Entertaining Club, 5 and 3, in the morning. Lenahan came from behind after being 4 down at the end of 11 holes to defeat Charlie Round, a clubmate and the state junior champion, in a spectacular 19-hole match. Earlier in the day, Lenahan had to go to the home green to nose out L. A. McGowan Jr., another youngster, 1 up.

The Union & New Haven Trust Company
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Shields vs. Crawford In Opening Singles

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—The draw for the interzone final between the United States and Australia today pitted Francis X. Shields, No. 1 ranking star of America, against J. H. (Jack) Crawford, the Australian leader and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., against young Vivian B. McGrath in the opening singles matches Saturday.

George M. Lott Jr., and Lester R. Stoefen, United States and Wimbledon doubles champions, will play Crawford and Adrian K. Quist in the doubles match Monday, July 23, and Shields will meet McGrath and Wood will go against Crawford in the last two singles encounters next Tuesday.

The draw was held at the headquarters of the Lawn Tennis Association with Capt. R. Norris Williams, Lott and Shields as the American representatives.

Both teams scheduled workouts this afternoon on the Wimbledon center court where the matches will be played.

English Lead in Dinghy Races

TORONTO, July 19 (AP)—The fleet of sleek craft from England last night had taken a lead over Canada and the United States in the first day of the international dinghy races in Lake Ontario, off Toronto harbor. The British defeated the Canadians easily in the morning and took a slight advantage over the Americans in the last series of the day.

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$25	$21.25	$40	$34.00
$30	25.50	$42	35.50
$32	27.

West Facing Worst Panic Since 'Quake

Hundreds Leave Cities to Search for Food, Avoid Street Fights

New Walkouts Feared

Labor Unrest Spreads; Authorities Blame Reds

Panic-stricken refugees fleeing the cities, food being rationed to citizens who remain, troops, machine guns, police everywhere—such were the scenes in San Francisco, Oakland and Portland as general strike conditions grew more serious. West Coast residents faced a situation nearly as bad as the earthquake of 1906. Even the strong influence being wielded by the President through his mediation board seemed insufficient to meet the crisis.

Industrial warfare, at first limited to the West Coast, apparently is spreading as strikes shake Alabama, Minnesota and other states.

Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, attempting to calm the fears of the general public declared that the city's resources would be used to aid police in arranging transportation of food and other necessities. In answer, strikers arranged to allow needed supplies to pass through picket lines.

Governor Promises Food

Governor Frank E. Merriam ordered the state highway patrol to convoy trucks into San Francisco. "I am going to secure the safe admission of trucks bearing milk, fresh vegetables, fruits and other necessary foods into San Francisco," he said.

"I don't believe any group of men, regardless of cause, are justified in depriving women and children of necessary sustenance," the Governor concluded.

Small stocks of food stored up by housewives when the strike first threatened were gradually giving out, sending many families out into the country on foot in search of food.

Charges and counter-charges flew as both newspapers and authorities attempted to place the blame for the widespread stoppage of business. "Communists are responsible," said several papers. "This is a strike, not a revolution," said strike leaders.

Strikers Elect Own Police

Labor's own police force began patrolling San Francisco on Monday, attempting to cooperate with regular police in maintaining order. Clashes developed between strike-police and National Guardsmen, company dock-guards and National Guardsmen, regular police and strike-police. Confusion reigned in these street fights.

Seattle, at first sure that no major strike would affect it, showed some concern as labor unions discussed plans for a general strike in that city.

News from Texas ports indicated that longshoremen are restless there. Three negroes and one white dock worker were killed in a mysterious shooting on Sunday. Authorities blamed a labor dispute.

Public opinion, at first overwhelmingly behind the dock workers, appeared to be veering toward opposition to the strikers as low food supplies, stopped transportation, and other inconveniences began to affect the average citizen.

Whether the general strikes will succeed is still an open question. However, as The Literary Digest points out, general strikes rarely have proved successful, tending as they do to alienate the sympathy of the general public.

More than 50,000 workers joined in a general strike in Seattle in February, 1919, in sympathy with striking shipyard workers. Cars stopped. Industries halted. Restaurants locked up and citizens were fed in soup kitchens. But within a day or two the tension eased out and in five days the strike was called off.

Great Britain's general strike of May, 1926, the greatest strike in the history of industrial warfare, failed after only eight days.

Will these strikes spread further? How will they affect your business and home? Read The Literary Digest's non-partizan, accurate accounts every week and keep posted on every side of every labor dispute.

Nine States Reject Child Labor Clause

Supporters Promise Fight For Ratification in 1935

Despite Louisiana's recent refusal to ratify the Child Labor Amendment, concluding a series of nine defeats suffered this year, supporters for the measure announce that they will fight with added force in 1935 to secure ratification, according to information released today by The Literary Digest.

Besides Louisiana, the States of New York, Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts refused to ratify the amendment this year. In complete contrast was the 1933 record of fourteen ratification votes.

"The child's bill of rights," as the amendment has been called, has the support of President Roosevelt, Cabinet Members Ickes, Wallace, Perkins and Farley, Relief Administrator Hopkins and General Hugh A. Johnson. All these see in the amendment a means to save children from exploitation in mill, factory, field, and sweat-shop.

Opponents assert that the amendment really originated in Moscow, that it would make children obedient to the Federal Government in place of heeding parental rulings, and that it would build an army of corrupt government spies and petty officials larger than the Prohibition forces recently disbanded.

Arguments offered by both supporters and opponents of the amendment are recorded in the non-partisan account appearing in The Literary Digest, out today. Read The Digest every week for complete and impartial articles on every major social and religious issue.

"I Cover the Waterfront"

The strike as seen by Cartoonist Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The best cartoons appear every week in The Literary Digest.

Foreign Policy Aided By Presidential Cruise

Talks Cordially Received In Haiti and Colombia

Administration foreign policies were given a push forward by President Roosevelt's vacation cruise visits to Latin America, says The Literary Digest. Democratic election campaigns may be aided by this new triumph.

Three sore spots had marred our relations with Latin America—the Platt Amendment in Cuba, the Marine occupation of Haiti, and Colombia's ill-will because of our alleged trickery in obtaining Panama Canal territory.

Before the President left, he persuaded the Senate to eliminate the Platt Amendment. Then, sailing to Haiti, he told cheering thousands that the Marines would be withdrawn in six weeks.

Continuing the cruise, he landed at ancient Cartagena, Colombia, making that country the first South American republic to receive the visit of a President of the United States. His speech was cordially received.

How will the President's cruise aid our trade with Latin America? How will it affect the Fall elections? Read the concise, complete account in The Literary Digest, out to-day.

A TREAT FOR SPORTSMEN

The most authoritative work ever written on gunsmithing and gunmaking. Two volumes. 800 pages. 300 detailed illustrations. Written by James V. Howe, master craftsman who made the widely discussed guns used by Kermit and Theodore Roosevelt on their hunting trip to India in 1925. All problems of gunlovers fully treated. Write at once for free, illustrated brochure. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Dept. M 198, 354 Fourth Ave., New York.

THE MODERN GUNSMITH

2 VOLUMES

By James V. Howe

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers

Johnson Order Starts Rush to Capital

New NRA Code Making Crowds Washington With Business Men

Three Courses Open

Businesses May Use Old or New Methods

Another rush to complete NRA codes is about to engulf Washington, says a Literary Digest article released to-day. General Johnson's recent order directing that all industries be codified by August 9, is responsible.

The final order is not completely mandatory. Three courses remain open. Industries affected may come under existing codes, produce new and satisfactory codes within the time-limit, or join under a new blanket-code imposed at hearings for industries which "appear to be harboring abuses for labor."

Most of the industries involved are small and represent only a minor fraction of the total industrial and trade employment. The codes now in force total 476 and cover nearly 90 per cent of the nation's industrial employment sources.

New Code Authority

Those electing to accept the newly-proposed Basic Code will operate under a general NRA code authority. The basic code embodies labor provisions, such as wages, hours, rights of collective bargaining, child labor ban, safety, health, and related standard rules. It also establishes a simple plan of open price reporting, and authorization for other fair-trade practices.

The wages and hours provision of the Basic Code have been left blank in order that they may be fitted to special industries.

Is your business slated to come under one of the new codes? Will the Basic Code affect the cost of living? Read the clear-cut analysis of new NRA developments in The Literary Digest this week.

THE NEWS ON THIS PAGE

is comprehensively analyzed and interpreted by the world's greatest journalists in this week's Literary Digest, on the pages listed below:

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Industrial War on the Pacific Coast	5
Blue Eagle's Wing-Spread Widened	8
President's Trip Advances Foreign Policies	3
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Broadway Shows to Go on "Road"	26

For a clear understanding of the meaning of the news get this week's issue of

THE LITERARY DIGEST

TO-DAY—AT ANY NEWS-STAND

Ruth Plans Retirement As Big League Player

"Babe" May Manage His Own Club Next Season

After twenty years of record-breaking big league baseball, "Babe" Ruth, "King of Swat," will play his last regular game at the end of this season. Admitting his retirement plans, the Babe nevertheless announced that he will probably appear next season as a manager.

It was on May 15, 1915, that Babe Ruth knocked out his first major league homer, for the Boston Red Sox. A left-handed, highly capable pitcher then, he turned first baseman when he was sold to the New York Yankees five years later, and eventually became an outfielder.

In 1920, his first year with the Yanks, the Babe drove out fifty-four home runs—the first time any man ever cracked the "fifty" mark.

St. Louis fans went wild in 1926 when the "King of Swat" smashed out three homers for the Yankees in a World Series game against the Cardinals. Two years later he repeated the feat by knocking out another trio of home runs in a Series game.

In 1927, after fighting slumps and slips, he turned in a record of sixty homers in one season, sixteen of them batted out during September.

On his twentieth anniversary in the big leagues, in a crucial game against the Detroit Tigers last week, the Babe rose to the occasion once more and banged out the 700th home run of his big league career, sending the Yankees back into the league lead.

Read more about Babe Ruth's amazing career in The Literary Digest "Playing the Game" section this week. Colorful, fast-moving accounts of all major sports events crowd this department of the sparkling new Digest. The best in sports cartoons and photos illustrate "Playing the Game." Read it every week for authentic sports reviews.

Stars May Tour Country

Revived "Road" Planned To Cure Broadway Ills

Popular Broadway stage productions, with complete original casts, will once again take to "the road" next season, if plans originated by Brock Pemberton, producer, meet with general approval.

Convinced that road productions stimulate interest in Broadway, Pemberton is urging other leading managers to join a plan to send every show success on tour.

"Twenty years ago," says The Literary Digest, "the 'road,' the cities of half a million people down to those of forty or fifty thousand, was toured regularly by traveling companies."

More about the Pemberton plan, with other current theatrical and movie news and reviews, appears in this week's Literary Digest, out today. Read it.

The Book that Answers a Million Questions

Defines 140,000 terms, including the newest; contains 2,500 illustrations, 1,325 pages, 12,000 lines of synonymic treatments, 6,000 antonyms, 1,900 foreign phrases. It's the Funk & Wagnalls Practical Standard Dictionary, an unequalled achievement in dictionary-making, the largest, most up-to-date, abridged dictionary in existence. Superb, full flexible leather binding with lettering in gold, gold-edged Bible paper, thumb-notch index. Don't buy a dictionary until you see this one — the greatest dictionary bargain ever offered at the price. At all bookstores, or write us for full information and particulars. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Dept. M 192, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

FUNK & WAGNALLS PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY

APHRASIA* HAD HIM STOPPED

...BUT NOW HE'S MAKING MONEY—A MAN OF INFLUENCE

PARKER wasn't getting ahead. He was smart, shrewd, capable. But he never had anything to say. Always let the other fellow do the talking. Whenever he rose to his feet to talk, aphrasia* stopped him – that dread temporary self-consciousness that paralyzes mind and tongue at crucial moments.

And then Kleiser taught him Public Speaking . . . One day Parker learned of Grenville Kleiser's Course in Public Speaking. By mail, in the privacy of his home, he learned to laugh at aphrasia, and soon became a *master* of speech. His persuasiveness won him the salesmanagership of his firm. He addresses public meetings, is an engaging conversationalist – an influence in his business and community.

Take 15 minutes a day – and learn to sway any audience. What thousands of others have done, you can do. Learn to speak effectively *anywhere,* at any time. Promote and close sales. Address public meetings. Make political speeches. Propose toasts. Address board meetings. Tell entertaining stories. *Think on your feet.*

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A free 48-page booklet explains in detail how Grenville Kleiser's Mail Course will not only teach you to speak without notes at dinners and meetings, but how it increases your self-confidence; gives you a good memory; increases your personal power and influence; and improves your use of English. Send for your *free* copy to-day.

*Aphrasia—Failure of speech at crucial moments.

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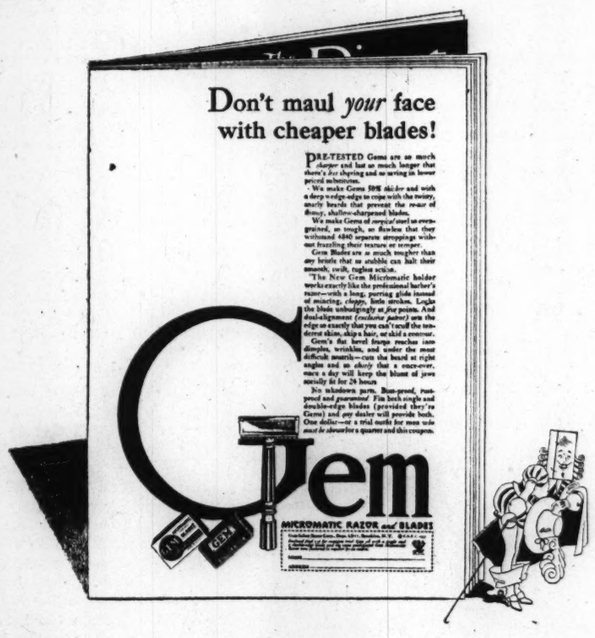
All Digest articles are thorough, shrewd, and analytical. For your benefit, the greatest journalists in the world write a week-by-week record of history-in-the-making.

Buy a copy of this week's issue—out to-day. Read it cover-to-cover. Then, if you would like yours to be one of the 1,000,000 families to whom The Digest regularly brings pleasure and profit, write to us and learn how you can subscribe for six months or a year at substantial savings. The Literary Digest, Dept. M 190, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Literary Digest

ADVENTURES OF A GAY YOUNG BLADE



WHEN the new Gem Micromatic Razor made its bow before LITERARY DIGEST readers, the American Safety Razor Corporation learned with profit that a responsive advertising audience, like a responsive theater audience, can make a lot of difference in box-office receipts.

Thousands of men quickly responded to the trial offer of a new razor and two blades for 25c. Month after month inquiries from DIGEST readers continued to pour in, the DIGEST consistently being at or near the top of a long list of magazines in percentage of returns.

Now an impartial survey proves that DIGEST readers not only tried the new Gem Micromatic, but continued to use it, and even told their friends the good news—with the result that Gem can now account for *1.66 new users per inquiry, or 166 new users for every 100 inquiries!*

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A LITTLE ADVERTISING MONEY GOES A LONG, LONG WAY—IN THE LITERARY DIGEST

ONLY A HERO CAN MISTAKE *ORCHIDS* FOR *SALAD*

. . . and get away with it

A recent news-story told of an international notable who was tendered a formal dinner and started eating the table decorations as salad.

Social blunders such as this may be forgiven men of genius, but to the rest of us they mean grief, embarrassment, and the loss of position and social caste.

And they are so easy to avoid! Emily Post's book on Etiquette tells exactly how to conduct oneself in any situation. Introductions. Dinners. Luncheons. Weddings. Week-Ends. Bridge. Dances. Letters. Christenings. Funerals. What to wear. What to do.

The new edition contains 48 pages of entirely new material." Mrs. Post's guide to the best social usage stands out by reason of its authority, its clarity, its breadth of scope, and its infinite attention to detail," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Etiquette, the Blue Book of Social Usage, may be had for as little as $4.00, cloth-bound, or $7.50 with flexible leather and gold-edge paper. Both editions profusely illustrated. See it at your bookstore, or write to us for further information. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Dept. M 196, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

ETIQUETTE

The Blue Book of Social Usage

by EMILY POST

The Young Folks' Page

Riverwood Farm

A Pioneer Story of the Middle West

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Chapter II

LUCY and Dave exchanged one despairing glance, and then Davy sent up a great shout for help.

"They can't hear," said Lucy swiftly. "Davy, we've got to do something ourselves, and we've got to do it at once!" Her words sounded brave enough, but she herself felt neither brave nor capable as she jumped out of the cart, trying desperately to think of some way to save Jep. She didn't dare to think of the consequences of losing this ox—she knew how imoprtant the oxen were to the success of the plan. And Jep, one of Grandma's oxen, was like an old friend.

Anxiously she tried to urge Miles backward, hoping that in that way they could pull Jep out of the quicksand. But though Miles did his best, and Jep, as though he realized the danger of the situation, struggled to help, Lucy soon saw that this method, so far from being a help, seemed only to draw Jep deeper.

"Lucy!" Davy's face was white. "What if Jep pulls Miles and the cart in!"

"We'll have to take off the yoke and get Miles and the cart free if we can," said Lucy jerkily. "Then we'll see what we can do for Jep. Steady there, Jep. It's all right," she managed to say, trying to make her voice sound reassuring, as she looked into the imploring eyes of the steady old ox.

She was thinking fast as she led Miles to safety. Stories of just such emergencies came back to her, and there was a possible way, she knew, to save Jep. But could she and Davy manage it? They would have to try, at any rate.

With appraising eyes, she looked swiftly up and down the trail, hoping to find a small fallen tree. "Davy," she commanded, "take the hatchet and finish chopping that little tree that's partly down. I'll get this one over here."

"What for—" began Davy.

"Don't stop for questions," said Lucy, her voice sharp with anxiety. And for once Davy did exactly as his sister told him. Lucy kept an anxious eye on Jep, thankful for the practice she had recently had in wood-chopping, as she hacked busily at a sapling. The ox was sinking steadily, and Lucy stopped only to chop off two or three of the lower limbs of her little tree before she dragged it to the side of Jep.

"Hurry, Davy! Come and help! Then we'll both work at that tree of yours. If we can get this under Jep, it will help hold him up till the others come. Steady, Jep. I'll push it, Davy, and you pull it out on the other side. Keep clear of that quicksand. Careful!"

Almost breathlessly the two worked, and at last to Lucy's intense relief, the log was safely embedded beneath Jep, its two ends resting on firm ground.

"Now, we'll get yours, Davy. This one might break. We've got to work fast!"

"Oh, if the others would only come," breathed Davy fervently, as they struggled to get the second log in place.

"You'll have to run back, Davy, and shout as loud as you can. I'll stay here. Jep needs me."

"What'll Father say?" faltered Davy. "You—are you going to tell on me, Lucy.,"

"Of course not," said Lucy, feeling very sure that Davy deserved no further punishment. "You didn't know it was quicksand. Skip, now!"

Help at Last

To Lucy, listening anxiously for sounds of approaching help, trying to speak encouragingly to the frightened Jep, the minutes dragged tediously. Supposing the slender logs did not hold! Supposing—but no! she would not suppose such things. That would be a fine way to carry out Grandma's plan for her! At last she heard Davy's high, excited voice, Father's swift reply, and a great wave of relief swept over her. It would be all right now.

Rescuing Jep was a difficult matter, and Lucy held her breath as she watched her father and brothers working desperately, the horses lending their aid.

When Jep was safe on solid ground at last, Lucy sent a quick glance at her young brother's white face, and hoped that Father wouldn't ask how it happened. But to her amazement Davy burst out, "It was my fault, Father. I drove too close—"

"You couldn't be blamed much for that, son," said Mr. Thompson, who had noticed the boy's white face himself. "You didn't know what quicksand looks like. I didn't realize there was any around here when I sent you two on ahead. I'll walk ahead myself for the rest of the afternoon, and we'll all keep close together. We may have to cut logs to put across the road in bad places. And by the way, you did well to get those logs in place under Jep. That probably saved him."

"Looks to me like Lucy's idea," said William, looking at her keenly.

"Davy helped," she said quickly. "I couldn't have managed it alone."

"Good pioneer stock, Lucy, that's what you are—like Grandma," said William briefly, and Father looked at her approvingly. He seldom gave the children open praise, for he believed firmly in the old proverb, "Praise to the face is open disgrace."

But when he said, "Better let your sister take the lines a while, Davy," Lucy was more than satisfied, for she knew that that meant more from Father than any number of appreciative words. And Davy, for his part, was glad enough to hand the responsibility over to Lucy. He had had enough of driving for one afternoon.

Stillwater

All were glad to reach Stillwater, to stop at a boarding-house for a good meal, to sleep between sheets instead of blankets. Celia and Mrs. Thompson welcomed the opportunity of remaining there for a week o. two but when Mr. Thompson decided at the last moment to take Davy with them after all, explaining to his wife that the boy would be useful for odd jobs, Lucy said wistfully, "I'd be useful, too, Father. I could cook the meals, and I could help with the building, too, I know I could."

The boys shouted with laughter at the idea of Lucy's helping with the building, and even Mrs. Thompson and Celia and Lucy herself joined them when Davy added, with an air of importance, "This is men's work, Lucy."

"There'll be plenty for you women folks to do once we get the cabin up," said Mr. Thompson, with a well-intentioned effort to console Lucy.

But as she watched them drive away the next morning, Lucy said wistfully, "Boys have all the best of it, don't they? Wish I could have some of this fun."

"Fun, do you call it?" Celia looked at her sister wonderingly. "I'm glad to stay here in Stillwater, where things are nice. Oh, Lucy, I don't like to go out in the wilds where everything is rough. And what about Indians?"

"That's just what I'm going to find out," said Lucy briskly. "I'm going to tramp around and talk to people and see what I can discover."

Mrs Thompson was glad that Lucy should pick up a knowledge of the country in this pleasant way, and waited with interest for the stories she never failed to bring home. "The Indians are friendly enough around here," Lucy would report, with a comforting glance at Celia. "The only time they're dangerous is when someone has given them something to drink," she added indignantly.

"It's not so bad living around here," she announced one day. "Folks are so kind and neighborly, and about the first thing any community does is to start a school. What's the name of the place we're going to, Mother?"

"I doubt if it has a name," said Mrs. Thompson, shaking her head. "It will be quite different from a civilized little community like Stillwater."

"Has our place got a name, Father?" was one of the first questions Lucy asked, when Mr. Thompson came with the news that the cabin now had walls and a ceiling and could be used as a dwelling-place.

A Name for the New Home

"Got a name?" asked her father, with some amusement. "It hasn't got windows yet—to say nothing of a name. But we've got a river on one side of us, and woods all around us, and I think we've got good land for a farm, when the clearing's done. There's some meadow-land, too, but mostly woods."

"Then the name's easy," said Lucy promptly. "Riverwood Farm!"

"Oh, I like that," said Celia, and the others agreed, though Father chuckled a little.

"Don't raise your hopes too much," he cautioned. "Everything is pretty rough, and I'm afraid there won't be anyone there to welcome you. You see, Mr. Baldwin, our nearest neighbor, and his boys, came over to help us build our cabin. They let their own potato-planting go to help us. So today William and Charlie took a turn helping them. They'll get their supper there, most likely."

This news was not very cheering, and when a light drizzle started in the afternoon and settled down to a steady rain, Lucy felt that her job of keeping things lively began to be difficult. As the afternoon wore on and the trail became more and more lonely, it was hard to picture a pleasant home-coming. There would be no rosy sunset-glow, no warm supper waiting—nothing but a cold, damp, unfinished cabin, with rain coming in at the gaping window-holes. It would be dark, too, before they reached the cabin, for the rain had made the slow going even slower.

Rosemary had fallen asleep on her sister's lap, and Lucy herself must have drowsed, for suddenly she sat up, sharply awake, as Father said, "Well, we're home. This is Riverwood Farm!"

"Home?" asked Lucy eagerly. "Is this home?" For in the dusk she could see the sturdy outlines of the cabin. And the gaping windows were bright with firelight, which streamed down the little path through the open door. From the cabin floated comfortable supper smells, and there was a sound of cheerful voices.

Lucy gave Rosemary to her mother and jumped down. She wanted to investigate at once. Why, the cabin really looked like home! And someone had come to welcome them.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Left: Publishers Photo Service. Upper and Lower Right: Courtesy of the New York Zoological Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Bruin Appears to Have Found Something That Demands Investigation. Upper Right—This Is Not the "Stub" of "Forest Friends," But a Member of the Same Chipmunk Family. Lower Right—A Flying Squirrel. Mr. Myers Gives a Description of the Flying Technique of This Interesting Little Creature.

Friends of the Forest

How I Learnt Their Ways in the Wilds of Idaho

By Henry Myers

I WAS fortunate in being able to spend several months of successive years in a remote and isolated part of Idaho, in the very heart of a dense forest bordering on a beautiful lake suggesting the "Smile of the Great Spirit." This gave me unusual opportunity for making friends with the wild life of the region and obtaining first-hand information about animals and birds, which were as much interested in me as I am in them.

My first abode was a simple tent, completely hidden among the trees, with the customary camp fire and bed of fir boughs, to be followed months later by a log cabin and a small clearing with a real bed and camp stove, suggestive, by contrast, of the luxurious comforts of "Solomon in all his glory."

These experiences have given me a treasure house of fond memories lasting through the years and always made actual by a mere closing of the eyes and the shutting out of the material objects of my immediate surroundings.

In this peaceful sanctuary I feel the silent benediction of giant pine, fir and tamarack, and hear joyous bird songs of praise and gratitude. I note the musty fragrance of humid earth where moss and fern abound. I seem to see a path of molten silver across the lake poured out from a full moon, and to hear the splash of leaping trout feeding in the moonlight, with the weird, uncanny call of the loon; but best of all I feel the friendship of the wild things of the forest who have proven that love removes their fear and begets love in return.

Early Visitors

One of my first visitors was a large snow-shoe rabbit with wide spreading feet who repeatedly rushed past my tent with great speed just to see if I harbored a dog. Being satisfied that nothing was giving chase, he spent a part of each day in front of the tent and encouraged others to join him in enjoying the salt which I sprinkled for him.

Another early visitor was a full-grown bear that came down the mountains to the back of my tent. When I arose early to dress, my shadow cast upon the back of the tent terrified him and he tore back through the brush. Later he reappeared on the lake shore showing little fear and allowing himself to be photographed at close range.

Pine squirrels and ground squirrels and chipmunks climbed to my knees to get peanuts which I fed them, or even to take them from between my lips. Their noon-day naps they finally took in the sun on my porch railing, or else within the cabin.

One chipmunk in particular spent several days trying to locate an exit which would enable him to winter in the cabin after the door had been closed.

"Stub" Had Privileges

"Stub" was the name of an underfed chipmunk with most of his tail missing, who came into my cabin during the dinner period. When his name was called, the others stood aside while "Stub" came to me for peanuts or cake. This was repeated, and not till he was fed and I ceased calling his name did the others rush in for their portion. "Stub" was soon as round and plump as the others.

"Hey" was a plump rock squirrel who also came to my hand when his name was called. He eventually decided that his home was too far removed from the base of supplies and moved several loads of moss, feathers and household effects into a new home in a rock pile near the cabin. Would you classify that as "intelligence" or merely "instinct"?

Another nightly visitor was the pack rat or trade rat; a very unwelcome visitor to most miners' cabins. His strange habit of "packing" or carrying away things interested and amused me greatly. He always appeared just after dark, making as much noise as possible along the way.

As a "pack rat" he usually carried away various conspicuous small objects, such as shoe strings, spoons, spools of thread, jewelry, or small objects of wearing apparel. As a "trade rat," however, he displayed that rare trait of reciprocity by contributing some useless object in turn. If you found your shoe strings gnawed off and removed, you might find your shoes well filled with twigs, leaves or fish bones, or on your porch all the discarded dried fruit and potato skins which you had carefully disposed of.

Many amusing experiences in connection with the trade rat have been told me by mining men, whose word I have no reason to doubt. A young Frenchman was bunking with a close friend of mine during some assessment work. Not being acquainted with pack rats, he placed his small gold watch on a box at the head of his bunk. When the watch disappeared, he was greatly disturbed and suspicious of a certain party in an adjoining cabin.

My friend gave him a lecture on rats and the danger of accusing a rough "mucker" of theft. The problem was eventually solved by placing a spool of thread on a pivot where the watch had been and tying to the thread a bright new spoon. Two nights later the spoon was gone and the spool nearly empty. The thread led to a rats' nest of leaves in a hollow tree, where the watch and spoon were recovered.

Flying Squirrels

The most unusual of my night visitors were the flying squirrels who came just at dusk during the supper period on my porch.

They are particularly fond of fish, and as my supper consisted largely of trout, a portion was always placed on a special plate for them. They would eat what they wanted and then, by making repeated trips, would carry away all that was left.

This was done by leaping from the table to the trunk of a near-by tamarack, climbing to the top, and then leaping, or really sailing like an arrow, to another tree, perhaps 50 feet away; climbing nearly to the top and repeating the leaping and sailing process till their goal was reached.

The tail of a flying squirrel is much like a wide, flat feather or plume and serves much as the feather of an arrow in directing and aiding flight.

Another interesting sight witnessed one day in my forest home was a migration of pine squirrels. Seated on a large rock above the open space formed by a rock-slide, we noted the approach of a pine squirrel from the brush. Seating himself on the edge of the slide he looked up at us, hesitated a moment, and then, dropping down to the lower end of the slide, crossed over unseen and continued his journey. This same maneuver was shortly duplicated by a second and a third squirrel. Noticing the regularity of this migration, I consulted my watch and found that they were almost exactly two minutes apart. On leaving the slide, about an hour later, the migration had not ceased, and when it began and ended I do not know. Where this large number of squirrels came from; how they arranged such an orderly procedure, and where this movement ended, must remain a mystery.

A given area in the forest is never overcrowded; the number of squirrels being regulated by the food supply, depending largely upon the number of cone-bearing trees. Let us hope that this exodus led to a promised land of greater abundance.

Many other delightful reminiscences could be recorded of my forest friends, but those here related will give some inkling how precious are my memories of forest days in Idaho.

Mihail of Macedonia

THIS is the story that Milenka told me as we sat on the sloping roof of her grandmother's house in Bansko, watching the sun set behind the mountains.

But first I must tell you about Bansko, the little town that lies in the wide valley between two mighty mountain ranges. On one side is Rila, holding in its heart the highest peak in all the Balkans, and on the other side Pirin, equaling Rila in splendor, with its jagged rocky summits piercing the sky, while snow pockets lie on its slopes even in July.

Between Two Mountain Ranges

The sun shines bright in Bansko, but the winds blow cold, sweeping down the open gap between the two mountain ridges. The rough, cobbled streets are narrow and winding, the old wooden houses with overhanging gables have remained the same for hundreds of years, their roofs spreading over the yard or out-houses, and affording a view toward the mountain into whose depths lead winding valleys covered with pine woods.

And here, on the roof, lay Milenka and I in the cool of the evening while she told me her story.

"This is where my father used to come when he was a boy," she began. "His parents would not give him books or allow him to study, but in summer time, whenever he could manage to escape, he would climb up over the room and, safe on the other side, would sit perched on the tiles studying what books he could get hold of."

"Didn't he go to school, then?" I asked.

She shook her head. "He had to leave school when he was quite young and stay at home to work and look after his younger brothers and sisters"—and then she unfolded to my wondering ears the struggle for education that had gone on in the early days of Bansko.

At that time the Bulgarian nation had but lately become freed from the Turks, but the southern part, Macedonia, was still under the Turkish yoke. Mihail, Milenka's father, was a boy then, filled with ambition, and possessing a vision for himself and for his people. Life was hard for those mountain folk who, for hundreds of years, had been kept down by a foreign power. But the boy, realizing that knowledge meant freedom, studied all he could, and saved what money he earned until he had enough to start a shop.

To School in Samakof

Being an enterprising youth, he soon made a success of the business and was able to put aside money for the education of his brothers and sisters. He would send them away, out of Turkish territory, he decided, into free Bulgaria, to a school founded in Samakof, over the mountains, by the American missionaries.

It was a long and dangerous journey to Samakof at that time, and because the way over the mountains was too steep, a roundabout route had to be taken which meant five days on horseback. The road was rough and frequented by robbers, and travelers had to seek the protection of an escort of Turkish soldiers.

There was no coming home for holidays in those days. Those who started out to gain an education must stay away for five years—five long years in the school in Samakof—and then two years at the Kindergarten College, or training school, in Sofia, where the girls learned to be teachers.

And what of the brother who made all this possible? He was still busy in his shop, writing encouraging letters to the younger ones at school, and keeping ever before him the ideal of freedom. Revolutionary societies were active, secretly working to find ways and means to release their country from bondage. Helpers were needed to undertake difficult and dangerous tasks.

The Trusty Messenger

At one time, in the depth of winter, it became necessary to send a letter to Samakof by the hand of a trusty messenger. The matter was urgent. The five days' journey round the mountains would take too long. The messenger must go by the steep shorter route which necessitated sleeping out on the mountain side. Mihail was chosen. He arrived at Samakof and delivered the letter but the struggle proved too much for him, and a year later his young wife was left alone with the old mother and father and her little baby girl, Milenka.

Bansko is now free. Education can be easily secured but is still highly prized. In time Milenka went to Samakof to school, the railways and good motor roads making the journey a simple one. She, too, trained as a teacher, and so it happened that, meeting in Sofia, I came home with her to the mountain town and learned the story of Bansko.

R. B. E.

Flats for Bats

The flitter-mouse is having the time of its life in Germany where luxury flats are being put up for its special use in various places.

During last year's heat wave the people, living in the valley of the Neckar, complained of the mosquitoes, gnats and midges that swarmed over the wooded banks during the summer. Now it happens that bats, in sufficient numbers, are quite capable of ridding a district of insects, but how were they to be attracted to the place?

"Build a tower," said someone, "all the best bats live in towers," and went on to tell of several German flitter-mouse communities that had already settled happily in specially erected towers of their own and were doing useful work in the neighborhood.

And so it happens that the historic city of Heidelberg, standing on the banks of the river Neckar, is about to erect a tall building capable of accommodating any number of flitter-mouse families, and providing everything that even the most fastidious bat could desire.

Not Worth a Pin

We are accustomed to look upon pins as valueless and the saying "Not worth a pin" is common among us, but this expression would not have suited our great - great - great-grandmothers. They well knew the worth of even one pin.

Metal pins were first used by English ladies about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and they were so expensive that a lady was very glad to have ONE given her for a New Year's gift. This is why the sum of money given to ladies by their husbands or fathers to spend for their clothes came to be called "pin money."

One hundred years ago, it took 20 people to make a pin—one to draw out the wire, another to straighten it, a third to cut it, a fourth to point it, a fifth to grind the top, and so on.

The pins of today are made by machinery and are so cheap that nobody ever thinks of a pin as worth anything at all. The machine for making pins works quickly and is very interesting. First the end of the wire is seized by the machine and from then on, the cutting, pointing, heading, polishing, etc., goes steadily on, the machine handling each motion without help from human hands, until at last the pins are shot into a tray with slots where they hang by their heads, until they are ready for packing in whatever way they are to be sold.

With a machine capable of making hundreds of pins in an hour, and with so many pins sold for a few cents, it is no wonder that now to express how little a thing is worth, we repeat almost unconsciously, "not worth a pin."

A Royal Postmark

Probably most stamp collectors have a number of Basutoland specimens in their collections, but how many have a stamp bearing a special postmark used on the Royal train that carried H. R. H. Prince George throughout his recent tour of South Africa?

Here is an instance where the keen-eyed philatelist scores over his less observant colleague, for one might easily pass it over if it happened to be among a lot of other specimens or even if it were to come straight from Africa on a letter or parcel.

The cancellation bears the Royal Arms, and is worded in the following manner: "Royal Tour H. R. H. Prince George - Sud Afrika - (The date) - South Africa - Koninkliketoer S. K. H. Prins George."

The writer has in his possession a particularly clear cancellation used in conjunction with the ordinary Maseru, Basutoland, postmark, but it might easily have happened that the words were blurred and almost unreadable. Great care must therefore be taken to examine closely all the stamps coming from this part of the world for the next few months in order not to miss such a prize.

In the past there have been many special postmarks used in connection with Royal tours, and it would be interesting to search out stamps franked in this way and make a special collection of them. A. G.

The Mail Bag

Saida Bâgh, Hyderabad, India

Dear Editor:

I have certainly enjoyed the children's letters in the Mail Bag. My age is 13. I am in the fourth standard in the Nizam College. I would like very much to correspond with a boy of my age from America. I would like to have his photo and will send him mine, and also exchange stamps. My country, India, is a beautiful place and our state has lovely stamps.

Kurrum B.

Hubbardston, Michigan

Dear Editor and Monitor Friends:

As I have enjoyed the Monitor for several years, I think it quite time to write and say thank you.

I have always possessed a passionate desire for travel which I have not been able to gratify, so far, at least as travel is usually understood; but with the Monitor and my scrapbooks at hand I can visit Japan, South America, Italy or almost any known country far quicker than in a plane, possibly with less discomfort and disappointment.

I am inclosing a letter to Peggy MacL. of Palo Alto, as her favorite hobby, collecting of dolls, is mine also. Perhaps I should not say collecting, because to date I have made all but one of my collection, the exception being a handmade Chinese doll about three inches tall. I have a duplicate of the first doll I can remember, an Irish leprechaun, "The old lady who lived in a shoe," Jack and Jill nearly completed, also an Indian mother and papoose under way.

Some day I hope to get some small dolls and dress them in old-fashioned costumes, mantles, overskirts, etc., but they will have to wait.

I was greatly interested in the letter from Edward A. of Dedham, Mass., as New England is the goal of my dream travels in U. S. A. I am an "over twenty" and although handicapped I manage to get quite a lot of pleasure from life and to put a certain measure of work into it, which is the thing that really counts and enables us to find the pleasure.

Hoping to hear from someone else who loves dolls,

Mary B. G.

Fall Hills, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

It makes me very happy to write to the Mail Bag again. I already have one correspondent in Ohio and one in England, and now would like to hear from girls my age (12) from all other countries.

We live in the beautiful country, among the woods and hills. I have a large garden where I spend much of my time, and here I see many varieties of lovely colored birds. I am trying to learn all their names and songs.

My dog Terry, an Irish setter, is my pal and we have lots of fun together.

I am a second class Girl Scout and like all sports, especially cycling and swimming, and am building up a stamp and coin collection.

With love to all Mail Baggers,

Barbara Ann P.

The Château of Cinq Mars, France

Dear Editor:

As we are living in a small French village the Monitor is our main connection with the outside world.

We are staying at a feudal château of the eleventh century, built high on a cliff with the little village of Cinq Mars La Pile nestled below it. We get a beautiful view of the Loire River and the surrounding country. We are having a fine time visiting the château of Touraine and learning French, which we are forced to speak, for there are no other Americans or English near us.

I am an American Girl Scout and I hope to become a French Girl Guide when I return to Paris. I like outdoor sports and I am interested in stamps, fossils and curios. My age is 13.

Virginia S.

Logansport, Indiana

Dear Editor:

The only adequate return we can make for the countless benefits of the Mail Bag is to contribute to it. The Monitor has been an ever-present help in my school work and has supplied many interesting, helpful and unusual articles, pictures and current events during my entire school life. It was through the Monitor that I gained foreign correspondents.

Next fall I shall be in the first year of high school and am a Latin student. I am very grateful to the Monitor for the unusual Roman archæology pictures.

I should prefer correspondents from foreign countries and the State of California. However I will gladly answer any letters from girls of my age (14). To my foreign correspondents, I will be glad to send notes of interest on A Century of Progress.

Stamp collecting and architectural and interior designing interest me a great deal. I like to be out-of-doors and enjoy nature study, swimming and hiking. Making scrapbooks is also a favorite pastime of mine: and the greater part of my material comes from the Monitor—especially that on Admiral Byrd and Latin projects.

Ever since the Monitor has been in our home I have been a reader of the Mail Bag, but it only recently occurred to me that I too might be a sower as well as a reaper.

Mary Lou W.

[Please send in your full name, Mary Lou.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Susan Joan J. (12), Milwaukie, Oregon. From California, Canada or England. Hobbies are sewing, swimming and reading.

Phyllis Jean H. (13), Highland Park, Illinois. From anywhere, but particularly outside the United States. Interested in reading, writing and architectural work, also stamp collecting and sewing.

Phyl S. (15), New Plymouth, New Zealand. From anywhere.

Betty G. G. (15), Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. From girls her age anywhere. Would be glad to exchange photos, stamps and newspapers, and to tell about her country.

Betty Jane McC. (16), Parkin, Arkansas. From all over the world. Interested in reading, writing, basketball, horseback riding and swimming.

Julia S. (12, Belle Center, Ohio. From abroad. Interested in the life of foreign countries.

Ebba O., New Bedford, Mass. From anywhere. Interested in camping, Girl Scouts and sports. Is able to understand Swedish as well as English.

Over 20

Lester H. H., Ekalala, Montana. From everywhere. Interested in aviation and commercial art.

Frederic Y., Chicago, Illinois. From students and teachers of music either in the United States or abroad.

Ruth L., Chicago, Illinois. From anywhere, particularly Norway. Would like to know if there are any Monitor Reading Groups in Chicago.

Will Frederick S. Baird please send in his address. There are letters waiting for him.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

Summer Needs in the Suburbs

You who live out of town have special needs during the summer . . . and advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to supply them. By glancing through the advertisements, you will note that stores are featuring such items as outdoor chairs and tables, beach togs, garden supplies, sports clothes, paints, door screens, etc. The information provided by Monitor advertising should enable you to make satisfactory purchases for all your needs.

The Home Forum

Marketing in Fontainebleau

FONTAINEBLEAU possesses, for housewives, a great attraction other than its world-famed Palace and its adjacent forest: this is its bi-weekly market, one of the most lively and picturesque in France.

What first strikes the eye, I think, is the opulence of the open air market of Fontainebleau; the multiplicity of colors blending or clashing, the diversity of the wares. All combine to produce, on a hot summer morning, an impression of radiant abundance, which makes it hard to believe one is only fifty miles away from Paris.

Situated behind the Church, on the Place du Marché (a large paved quadrangle surrounded by simple, low, old-fashioned houses) at a stone's throw from the Palace, the market is a favorite meeting-place for residents of Fontainebleau or the neighboring villages—or for those amateurs of the picturesque such as we are. We love the bustle and animation of market-day and never fail to go to Fontainebleau on Fridays, when is held what is ceremoniously known as the "big market."

On Fridays, Fontainebleau wakes up from the semi-somnolence it indulges in during the rest of the week. The Grande Rue is thronged with private cars of all sizes and makes, which have come in from the neighboring townships and villages, where provisions are scarce and amusements scarcer still. Whole families come to market, Papa, Mama, the children, grandma and even the dog! Rustic motor buses transport those villagers who have not as yet indulged in the luxury of a private car; they pile themselves joyously into the stuffy vehicle with their baskets and bags, and off rumbles the bus through the shady forest roads, jolting joyously over the celebrated "pavé du Roi," the King's cobbles—which date from the reign of Louis XIV—toward the pretty little town where the market and its attractions and temptations await them.

* * *

For it is full of unsuspected temptations, the market of Fontainebleau! Besides the usual paraphernalia of a well-stocked market, such as luscious fruit stalls, opulent arrays of fresh vegetables, glittering displays of shimmering, multi-colored fish, abundant butter and cheese stalls, high-piled with an international array of cheeses from the most remote provinces of France, England, Holland and Italy—the market of Fontainebleau possesses many attractions other than purely gastronomic ones!

Is one fond of beautiful stuffs? Then one will find a vendor of lovely pieces of old and modern textiles, sold at low prices, woven, embroidered or printed! Rich, heavy velvets, thick damasks and brocades, delightful toiles de Jouy—all piled up pell-mell in the most fascinating disorder. Surely, if one searches through this mass of shimmering silks, one will discover the very remnant needed for the old worn-out sofa cushion, or the square of rose velvet oft dreamed of but never yet found, which would be "just the thing" for the new bedroom chair, or perhaps even the length of yellow damask for the dining-room curtains? And so one does—at least sometimes! But one always finds something one cannot resist; and, rummaging amongst these stuffs, one cannot help remembering the unforeseen delights of the bran barrel at the parties of one's childhood, when one always fished up a prize.

A little further on, countless really dainty summer dresses in voile, crêpe de chine or organdie, dangle tantalizingly on their supports in front of the stall of a dress merchant. Several nice-looking young women are solemnly making their choice, holding the dresses up to their necks—measuring the waists and sleeves, utterly oblivious to the curious or amused glances of the passers-by. The dresses are charming, well-cut, smart and cheap—but alas! only destined to grace small figures!

* * *

Bags are another great temptation for the feminine visitors to the market of Fontainebleau, and the bag vendor does a brisk trade. He expatiates on the merits of his wares with unflagging zeal, and disposes of a surprising number of qualifying adjectives. These are quite justified, for his bags are excellent, fashionable, "le dernier cri," in fact, —and quite reasonable to boot!

Shoes, stockings, umbrellas, underwear and lace are all attractively displayed and much appreciated, judging by the number of ladies who crowd around each stall. For, be it said in passing, many smart women do all their private shopping at the market.

Many of the merchants are, however, still novices, and do not dispose of the capital necessary to hire a real stall, and stock it. They therefore solve the difficulty by opening a large umbrella which they hold upside down and from which overflow all kinds of fancy or useful articles—such as silk ties (three for 10 francs), safety pins, elastic, writing-paper, shoe-laces, artificial flowers, bright hued scarves and—sponges!

The crowd of buyers and peddlers, sprinkled with a few dawdling, dark-skinned soldiers belonging to the colonial troops stationed at Fontainebleau, and by some dapper young officers, jostle each other good-humoredly. The clamor is sometimes deafening, never discordant, and often melodious; its symphony of cries, exclamations and laughter, occasionally punctuated by the sharp bark of a dog. The atmosphere is generally permeated with a sort of rollicking good humor, occasionally tinged with a kindly familiarity which should not, however, be mistaken for impertinence.

A quick observer could draw amusing thumbnail sketches of scenes taken from life: here, three old cronies, gray heads bowed together, are excitedly commenting on the latest piece of gossip; there, a thin, dignified, middle-aged lady who has undeniably known better days tries to look unconcerned as she buys the cheapest fish on sale! Here a tall, gray-haired gentleman —professor or artist—or just a dreamer?—decorated with the Legion of Honor, swings unconcernedly a small basket which he never seems to fill. Or a buxom, bustling lady of the "new rich" type, followed by a meek, overburdened little maid, flounces by, evidently enjoying the impression of opulence she produces when she buys two chickens!

What is this hawkster selling, to attract so large a crowd? He is a porcelain merchant from Alsace—and is displaying a fascinating collection of glazed vases, flower-pots, jugs, dishes, of all possible colors and shapes. He is doing a roaring trade and soon we proudly move away bearing two vases—for six francs!

Further on a "déballage" of ladders arrests us. Could one ever have imagined that there existed such a diversity of ladders—of all sizes—from the modest footstool to the gigantic "échelle à coulisse" (sliding ladder)—that looks as if it could easily scale a three-story building. Step-ladders, folding ladders, rope-ladders, trestles, peg-ladders,—all are there—and of all sizes. One would like to buy them all—they all look so useful—so new so decorative.

Ah! here are the baskets! No,—I will not look at them. I hurry on, for baskets have always exerted a particular sway over my imagination. And I have so many already at home—one must be reasonable! But, in spite of my good resolutions, I cannot help throwing a longing look back over my shoulder at the pretty round baskets, the shallow tray-like baskets so convenient to carry vegetables and fruit without crushing them—at the baskets curved like wide-brimmed hats—at the square baskets that are really bags, at the great, big, vegetable baskets adorned with strong handles—at the long, thin bread baskets—and at the pretty, convenient work-baskets, the sight of which is sufficient to inspire one with the virtuous desire of immediately doing "all that sewing" one is continually putting off until some indefinitely later date.

I hurry on, to stop a few paces farther on before the flower stalls—a riot of perfect colors. And gazing at the roses, geraniums, petunias, flags and peonies—at the first, rather timorous sweet peas, I discover triumphantly that I really must buy a basket after all—to carry my flowers home.

MARC LOCE.

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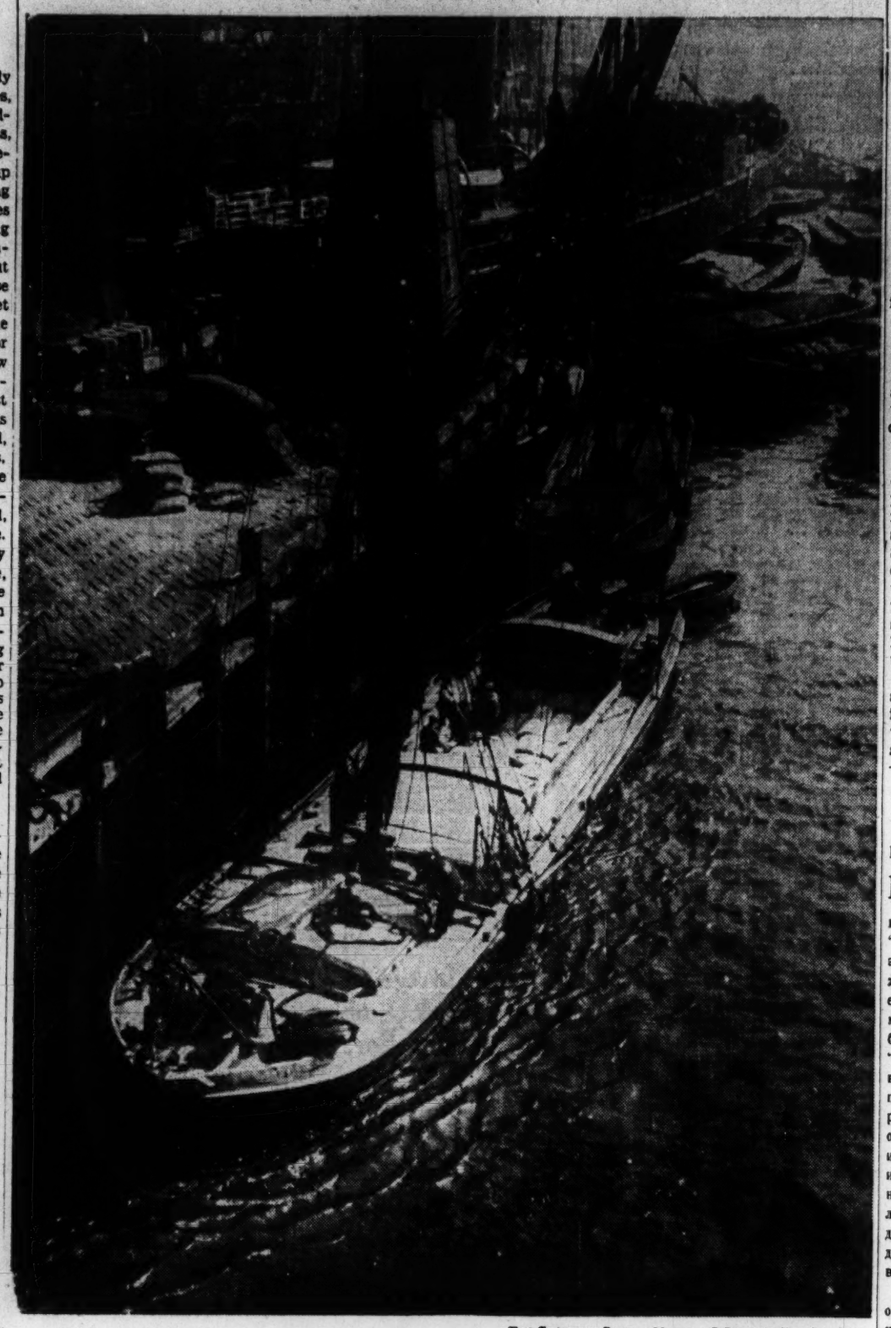

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A Sailing Barge in the Pool of London

The Minstrel

A glamour of unreality lies over the long-ago journey of those four boys; most unreal of all is the startling figure that seemed to have ridden straight out of the realms of high romance.

Automobiles and the hard roads built for them have today made accessible the beautiful fastnesses of America's Southern Highlands. Forty years ago they were as unknown and almost as impenetrable as those other Highlands, pictured in prose and rhyme by "The Wizard of the North," and any lowlander who ventured among them was as quickly marked as a "furriner."

The object of our search was a cave of great beauty and vast extent. Common sense insists that it is still there; but numbered highways have passed it by on the other side, its publicity has been grossly neglected, no one goes there any more, one seldom hears the name. Sometimes I ask myself: Did it ever really exist—that cave?

We had a horse and a two-wheeled cart, suited to roads that followed the dry beds of creeks or mounted and descended hillsides in leaps from rock to rock. Two in the cart and two afoot, we set off to "ride and tie"; the riders would leave cart and horse at the roadside, the hikers would reach the spot, become in turn riders and overtake and pass their friends. Hour after hour of such changes followed.

Far from "the level country," in the shadow of a knob where two trails met, we found our minstrel and joined his audience of a half-dozen mountaineers. His memory was a rich store-house and, as one "ballat" followed another, fond memory brought the light of other days around us.

"The way was long, the wind was cold,
The Minstrel was—"

Only—he wasn't. The familiar lines were grotesquely untrue.

"He was stately and young and tall
Dreaded in battle and loved in hall."

At least one could easily imagine him as both loved and dreaded.

"On prancing palfrey borne,
He carolled light as lark at morn."

His harp, to be sure, had degenerated into a banjo, his only weapon was, I fear, a "gun" upon his hip; but his horse was a noble animal, his voice was clear, strong and pleasing, he swept his strings with mastery, he had in his art a positive arrogance and flung us his music as a prince might fling gold to beggars. We could make of it what we must—*he* knew its worth. We never dreamed of offering him a gratuity; but had I been a householder, I would gladly have acknowledged him:

"High placed in hall, a welcome guest."

Priceless treasures of balladry those mountains have yielded, some of them having an ancestry as remote as the Crusades. They have dances, too, once well known in England, now extinct there, but as familiar as blind man's buff to boys and girls who have forgotten when their "fore-parents" crossed the great salt sea.

I have joined those dances, have heard many "lonesome tunes." Can there, I wonder, have been another survival? That of a figure familiar to days when knighthood was in flower, but long since lost to the Old World? Is it possible that, when Sir Walter was lamenting the passing of all "who sung of border chivalry," they were still to be found, had he only known where to seek them? Pure fancy, doubtless, but I like to believe that, in a country where one may still hear words unknown to the radio, though familiar to Shakespeare, warrior-bards survived until my boyhood and that there, among the Southern Highlands, I with my own eyes beheld the real "last minstrel," in the fullness of his youth hardihood.

F. H.

A Breeze Behind the Curtain

One day, during a rehearsal of this play, Mr. Hare and Gilbert had a slight controversy. Perhaps slight is the wrong adjective, for the upshot of it was that the rehearsal was dismissed. They both left the theatre locked in their "Sunday tempers."

At that time, beneath the Court Theatre, there was a little railway station with a platform about six feet wide and a little train used to puff in and puff out of it.

Up and down the narrow platform Gilbert and Hare tramped, each with a settled frown upon his brow and each ignoring the other as they passed, almost brushing shoulders. The only notice they took of the other was to sniff as "they passed by."

At length the little train puffed in. Both of them made for the same door which a passenger had opened in order to alight. Naturally, as the door was too narrow to admit them both at the same time, neither could get in. Suddenly, Gilbert's strong sense of humor came to the rescue of the absurd situation. He burst out laughing.

Hare looked at him, and in his turn burst out laughing. Each took a step back from the train and at the same time each held out his hand to the other. They shook hands warmly, and together they returned to the theatre.

As they were coming in at the stage door, I arrived in the hall on the point of going out. "We've come back to rehearsal," they both exclaimed at the same time.—From "Dame Madge Kendal" by HERSELF. (London: Murray.)

Pine Woods

There's something about a stretch of pine
At any time of year—
In winter when the branches whine
And snow shows tracks of deer,

In spring with April on the hill
And new green in the shoots,
With fallen needles brown and still
On summer-burnished roots,

In autumn rain or autumn shine,
In wind that swells like tide—
There's something about a stretch of pine
That makes me sing inside.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

THERE are two Pools of London, the Upper and the Lower, divided, the one from the other, by Tower Bridge. Who shall say which is the more romantic?

The old man with a Union Jack in his buttonhole leaned with one shoulder against the parapet of the bridge and looked toward the sea. He knew every wharf, dock and basin from the Pool to Limehouse Reach and beyond; he talked of Lavender Pond and Acorn Pond and Greenland Dock as if he had lived among them all his life, as no doubt he had. The wind blew into his whiskers and beard. He sniffed the salt in it and, ignoring the lines of masts and cranes that pierced the sky, lifted his eyes to the distant haze where the waters sought the sea.

A white vessel drew out of the mist and advanced upstream behind a busy tug.

"Swedish," said the old man, half to himself.

The black ball raised at her mast, and the hooting of the tug announced her desire to pass. The traffic across the bridge was held up. Like a magic thing the great, shining thoroughfare rose silently into the air, and the stranger was admitted to London.

The old man watched her as she passed into the Upper Pool and found her place at the wharf-side.

"Swedes, Danes, Russians, Dutch," he repeated, glancing from one group of boats to another.

Like mighty fishing rods, the cranes hooked the bales of goods and swinging them in the air, landed them on the wharf.

"Butter for breakfast," murmured the old man, as a Danish boat gave up her load. At that moment even butter was romantic, and I said so.

"You'd say fish was romantic, too, if you was to stand here between three and four on a winter's morning," said the old man. "That's the time to see the river."

He leaned over the side of the bridge and watched the water oiling round the huge curve of the pillars. "That's the time to see the river," he repeated slowly. "It's black, then, black as the sky and as full of stars. I've seen them red and green lamps up there setting the Thames afire many a time and lying like seaweed in the waves. And then comes the fish, and the race starts for Billingsgate Market. First at the Market fetches best prices. You should just see them boats shootin' through the bridge, like as if they was Lipton's yacht! Yon's Billingsgate," he added, pointing upstream, "with the two gold fish perched up top of it to show which way the wind's blowin'."

He stood there a long time, watching the slow heaving of three enormous mooring buoys, twisting in the waves beyond the orange-lined barges. Then he turned his back on London Bridge, on St. Paul's dome, on the spires of St. Magnus the Martyr and St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, on the Monument and the long, low line of Customs buildings, even on the gray old Tower of London itself; and, settling his shoulder against the parapet, faced seaward again and was silent.

D. A. L.

The Vacant Lot

For months it has been a drab and
scraggly field,
Overrun with weeds and stubble,
and dull green of burdock;
But today the vacant lot is an unkempt, wayward garden:
Wild asters of a soft and exquisite
blue,
The color of the sky on a hot summer's day,
Stand taller than my head.
Hollyhocks of rich crimson, of luscious salmon-pink, of yellow, of white,
Grow here in riotous profusion.
Perhaps the seeds were wafted from
the prim row standing so decorously
Against the red brick wall of the
house across the lane.
And as though the blues and greens
and crimsons were not beauty enough,
In one corner nods a great, gay sunflower,
Its sun-face so jaunty and smiling
Today the vacant lot is an unkempt wayward garden:
I am happier for having found it there.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT.

The Spiritual Straightaway

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEVERAL months ago in the columns of a daily paper appeared the following item: "The world's longest straightaway is the three-hundred-mile stretch of track without a curve on the Trans-Australian Railway." Since this information was printed under the heading "Worth Knowing," we may correctly suppose that such a straightaway on this globe of ours is rare. And since the material world is included in a misrepresentation of the one spiritual creation, we also may correctly suppose that there are to be found in this false concept no spiritual straightaway prospects. In the realm of mortal mind routes are devious, roadbeds stony, and destinations never truly satisfying.

Then how, we may very well ask, can mortals avoid taking the unprofitable paths, the circuitous journeys, through this state of consciousness? The answer of Christian Science is that the real man's concern is not with them at all, but with ways higher than mortal mind's ways—with prospects illimitable. As a dweller in the realm of divine Mind, his spiritual course is ever unobstructed and undeviating.

To the prophet, the seer in every age, comes "the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." Always this voice can pierce the mists and wilderness of mortal mind and penetrate the ear of understanding, and always these vital injunctions can be heeded and obeyed. David in a Psalm of thanksgiving declared, "I have kept the ways of the Lord, and have not wickedly departed from my God." And because of thus steadfastly holding on the way he was able to add, "For by thee I have run through a troop: . . . As for God, his way is perfect." It is thoroughly credible that one whose eyes are fixed on the path designated by divine Principle, who continually holds to the vision of the one goal of spiritual perfection, should pass through a troop, whether that troop consists of armed enemies, so called, or of the clamoring beliefs of sense-testimony. The real man beholds them not, nor can he be found or apprehended by them.

The highway of Spirit is in the kingdom of heaven, which Mrs. Eddy defines in part as "the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 590). It is established by omnipotent Mind, contains no detours, and its signposts are ever legible to spiritual vision. Along it may journey each one of us who chooses to identify himself wholeheartedly with the real man, the perfect image or idea of God. In proportion as one refuses to look sideways at the many bypaths of material thinking, and steadfastly gazes upward and outward along the road of divine Science, his poise will increase, his step become surer, and his course approximate more closely to reality.

World conditions of strife, confusion, distrust, and fear can never actually hinder the march of the one undeviatingly following in this way of light, which cleaves and nullifies the skirting darkness of false belief. In the fourth chapter of Luke there is recorded a beautiful sequence resulting from just such consecration. Jesus was teaching in the synagogue, and we are told that all those present were filled with wrath because of the things that he had spoken. They rose up and thrust him out of the city and, leading him to the brow of a hill, would have cast him down. But they reckoned not with his inspired and unassailable progress. For we read, "But he passing through the midst of them went his way"—the way of the Christ, invisible to error and its exponents, but plainly visible to spiritual apprehension. There were two immediate results: he left Nazareth and taught in Capernaum on the Sabbath days, and "his word was with power."

For all who follow a similar course today there await similar rewards. They, too, shall pass through the midst of wrathful claims and suggestions of evil, and come to the true Sabbath day's rest, the active voicing and practice of the truth that heals and comforts and restores; and their word, expressing the Word of God, shall be with power and shall not return unto them void.

On page 347 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy states: "I see the way now. The guardians of His presence go before me. I enter the path. It may be smooth, or it may be rugged; but it is always straight and narrow; and if it be uphill all the way, the ascent is easy and the summit can be gained." She saw the way, the spiritual straightaway; and, having seen this way, she wrote a guidebook that others might see it also and walk therein. That book is Science and Health, and in it are inscribed the fundamental truths of Christian Science, founded on the promises in the Bible, on the works of Jesus and of the prophets and apostles. The conscientious seeker takes his initial step in the right direction when he turns to this volume for guidance, and each consecutive step as he daily puts into practice what he has learned. Thus his progress along the highway of Spirit, illumined by the light of divine Science, is assured, as is the goal of infinite good, the summit of spiritual understanding, his inevitable destination.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ДУХОВНЫЙ ПРЯМОЙ ПУТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НЕСКОЛЬКО месяцев тому назад на столбцах одной ежедневной газеты появилось следующее сообщение: — "Самый длинный прямой путь в мире это одна секция трансавстралийской железной дороги, которая не имеет ни единого поворота на протяжении трехсот миль." Так как сообщение это было напечатано под заголовком:— "Достойно внимания," мы можем с основанием предположить, что такой прямой путь на нашем земном шаре—явление редкое. А так как ложное представление об едином духовном творении включает и материальную вселенную, то мы также имеем основание предположить, что для нас нет никаких надежд найти в этом ложном представлении прямой путь духовный. В царстве смертного разума дороги извилистые, каменистые и редко ведущие нас к желательной цели.

Мы вправе спросить поэтому: каким образом могут смертные избегнуть этих ни к чему не приводящих дорог, окольных путей, в плоскости этого состояния сознания? Христианская Наука отвечает на это, что истинный человек никакого к ним отношения не имеет: его касаются пути, которые лежат выше путей смертного разума, пути ведущие к беспредельным горизонтам. Истинный человек живет в царстве божественного Разума и поэтому его духовный путь всегда лежит прямо и ничем прегражден быть не может.

Во все века пророку и провидцу звучит "глас вопиющего в пустыне: приготовьте путь Господу, прямыми сделайте стези Ему." И голос этот всегда может проникнуть во мглу и в пустыню, и дойти до слуха духовного понимания, и всегда возможно и услышать и повиноваться этим важным повелениям. Давид в благодарственном Псалме сказал:—"Ибо я хранил пути Господа и не был нечестивым перед Богом моим." И верно следуя по этому пути, он поэтому мог прибавить: "с Тобою я поражаю войско . . . непорочен путь Его." Тот чей взор устремлен на путь указанный божественным Принципом, тот кто постоянно верен видению единой цели духовного совершенства, вполне естественно пройдет победителем среди войска, состоит-ли армия из так называемых вооруженных врагов, или из кричащих верований, основанных на показаниии наших материальных чувств. Истинный человек ничего этого не видит, и сам и невидим и недоступен им.

Великий путь Духа находится в царстве небесном, которое Mrs. Eddy определяет между прочим "царство верного, вечного и всемогущего Разума." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. стр. 590.) Путь этот проведен всемогущим Разумом, нет в нем поворотов и вехи его всегда видны духовному взору. И следовать по этому пути может каждый, кто искренно готов уподобиться истинному человеку, совершенному образу или идеи Бога. По мере того, как мы перестаем смотреть по сторонам в поисках многочисленных боковых тропинок материального мышления, по мере того как мы постоянно смотрим вперед и вверх по пути божественной Науки, мы становимся более уравновешенными, поступь наша делается увереннее и путь наш начинает приближаться к реальности.

То что происходит в мире—разногласия, беспорядок недоверие и страх—не может воспрепятствовать продвижению того, кто неуклонно идет по пути света, проникывающего и уничтожающего обволакивающий мрак ложных представлений. В четвертой главе Евангелие от Луки рассказывается чудесный эпизод, который явился следствием именно такой неуклонной верности. Иисус учил в синагоге, и рассказ гласит, что все присутствующие были преисполнены гнева из за сказанных им вещей. Они поднялись и выгнали его из города, и приведя его на выступ горы, собрались сбросить его вниз. Но они не учли его духовного и неприкосновенного прогресса, ибо рассказ гласит далее, что ". . . он, прошел посреди них, удалился"—удалился по пути Христа, невидимого для заблуждения и его представителей, но ясно видимого для духовного взора. Результат этого выразился двояко:—он покинул Назарет и пошел учить в Капернаум, в дни субботные и "слово его было с властию." Такая-же награда ждет всех, кто следует по этому пути. И они пройдут среди гневных притязаний и наущений зла, и прийдут к настоящему дню отдохновения, дню живого слова и применения Истины, которая исцеляет, утешает и возрождает. И слово это, выражая Слово Бога, будет тоже "с властию," и не вернется к ним в пустую.

На стр. 347 Miscellaneous Writings Mrs. Eddy говорит:—"Я теперь вижу путь. Хранители Его присутствия идут передо мной. Я вступаю на этот путь. Гладкий, или неровный, он всегда будет прямым и узким. И даже если он все время будет идти в гору под'ем будет легким и вершина доступной. Она увидела путь, путь духовный и прямой. И увидев его она написала для нас путеводитель, чтобы и другие могли увидеть этот путь и пойти по нему. Книга эта—Science and Health, и в ней написаны главные истины Христианской Науки, основанные на Библейских обетованиях, на делах Иисуса, пророков и апостолов. Сознательный искатель прежде всего берет правильный курс, обратившись к этой книге за указаниями, затем он идет дальше, шаг за шагом, помере того, как он ежедневно применяет на практике то чему научился. И тогда ему обеспечены и его продвижение вперед по великому пути духа, и его конечная цель: беспредельное благо, вершина духовного понимания, куда путь ведет его неизбежно.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Breaker

Nothing climbs swifter than a breaker, no
Blue dalliance attends so rapt a flight
As this clean music struck from indigo
Up the sharp scale of color into light
Until the crest of air is reached and song
Rips from a peak of splintered chromium:
The crystal bells, the tide, all these belong
To ecstasy before the wave is calm.

From some disturbed Atlantis of the deep
The wave awoke and clamored into air
And laughter lifted out of emerald sleep,
Marking the windy turret, stair by stair:
Like Sisyphus rolling the heavy stone
And falling back into the dark alone.

HAROLD VINAL.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Prices in New York Stock Market Lower in Dull Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Prices Are Generally Lower In Quiet Market

Gains in Morning Lost Later—Some Issues at New Lows for Year

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The stock market was a quiet and selective affair today, with only an occasional buying or selling flurry to relieve the monotony of a creeping ticker tape.

Several issues, due to special influences, edged into new high territory for the year to date, and a few others, reflecting various uncertainties, sold at bottom prices for 1934. Public participation was still at a minimum and professional interest notably cool. At the opening there was a moderate carry-over of yesterday's bullishness, but irregularities, sold at bottom prices for 1934 of the recent dullness.

Early firmness of grains and cotton was succeeded by further realizing in these staples. While wheat and corn held part of their first hour advances of about 2 cents a bushel, cotton suffered moderate net losses. Forecasts of cooler weather and rain were said to have induced profit taking in these categories. Silver was a little easier and rubber a trifle higher. Bonds and international dollar rates were mixed.

Alaska Juneau, Cerro de Pasco and U. S. Smelting dropped around 2 to 3 points each. Homestake Mining, however, staged a sharp rally, moving up 13 points. U. S. Steel, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Western Union and a number of others were off around a point. The close was heavy.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Earnings Statements Better

Relaxation of labor fears permitted Wall Street to give closer study to second quarter corporate earnings statements and business statistics. Most second quarter reports made favorable comparison with the same period last year.

Drought ravages in the Southwest and other sections of the country continued to cause concern. Attention to the severity of the situation in some areas was called by remarks of Secretary Wallace.

Short crops were considered the chief influence making for higher food prices. The Bureau of Labor Statistics food index recorded the third consecutive advance for the two weeks ended July 3, it rose to 109.6 from 109.1 on June 19, and was at the highest point in two and a half years.

The tendency of borrowers to seek credit through cheaper media, such as commercial paper and bank loans, was evident in June figures on bankers acceptances. The outstanding total fell $34,597,266 to $534,193,248. Over the past year, the decline in bankers' bills has amounted to more than $150,000,000, despite expansion in some lines of business.

Encouragement was derived from the report of the Engineering News-Record that engineering awards for the week topped all records for the past two years at $56,276,000, partly as a result of the award of the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington.

The Bank of France's weekly statement showed another gain in gold, although at a slower rate than recently. The increase amounted to 85,000,000 francs.

The British pound opened at $5.04⅝, up ⅝ of a cent. French francs were off .00⅞ of a cent at 6.59⅛ cents.

Bonds Are Steady

The forenoon trading in the bond market developed few important changes in values. Transactions were small and the general tone was about steady.

U. S. Governments failed to continue the slow climb of yesterday, but on the other hand Treasury loans were not actively offered, so that prices were close to the previous finals. Treasury 3⅜s of 1941 and the 4¼s slid off a little, while Liberty 3½s edged up 3-32ds of a point.

Traders paid slightly higher prices for some loans of Alleghany Corp., American Telephone, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Columbia Gas & Electric, Goodyear, Kansas Gas & Electric, North American Co., Northern Pacific, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

While most of the secondary rails remained around the top of their recent rally, there were a few soft spots, notably St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, which dropped back around a point. Nickel Plate 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and Southern Railway 4s were a shade under yesterday's levels.

The foreign department, one of the least active sections of the market, was without feature except for a moderate turnover in German Government 5½s and Poland 7s. Prices were firm throughout.

Bankers' Acceptances Drop

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The American Acceptance Council states that bankers' acceptances outstanding at the end of June totaled $534,193,248, a reduction of $152,481,202 from the amount outstanding on the same date a year ago. The June 30 total was the lowest in recent years, and was due, it was stated, to a severe decline in acceptances reported by New York City banks.

Wheat and Corn Exports Up

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Wheat and corn exports, including flour as wheat, from United States and Canadian ports for the week ended July 14, amounted to 3,312,925 bushels, compared with 2,121,280 bushels in the preceding week and 3,738,840 bushels in the same week a year ago, according to figures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet.

Electrical Output Off

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

The forenoon trading in the bond market developed few important changes in values. Transactions were small and the general tone was about steady.

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Electrical Output Off

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Company for the week ended July 14, 1934, totaled 31,875,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 14.5 per cent from the output of 37,280,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1933.

Chicago & North Western Ry.

NEW YORK, July 19—For the week ended July 14, Chicago & North Western Railway had total freight loadings of 23,193 cars compared with 21,183 in the previous week and 24,744 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 19	Last July 18
108	89	7	Abraham & S pf	50	108	108	108	
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
34⅞	16	2	*Adams Millis	300	28	28	28	29
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
17⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	5	5	
106¼	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	800	99¾	99	99	100
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	2½	2	2	
23⅜	17⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	16500	22	19⅞	20⅜	22
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	900	2¾	2½	2½	2½
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	12¼	12	12	12⅛
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	400	137	135	135	
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	700	16½	16⅛	16⅛	15½
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	500	49⅝	49	49⅛	
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	33	33	33	
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	20	20	20	19½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	48½	48½	48½	48
13½	7⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	68	68	68	69
38	23⅜	.80	Am Brake S&F	900	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	109	109	109	
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2200	101½	100	100½	100¾
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	20½	20½	20½	21½
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	400	58	57⅝	58	58
62½	27½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2800	30	28¼	28½	29½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	2200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	2400	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	9½	9¼	9¼	
10	5	..	Am Ice	3000	5½	5	5	5
45¼	35⅛	6	Am Ice pf	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
11	6½	..	Am International	1900	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
1½	⅜	..	Am Lo France	200	34	34	34	
10	4	..	Am La Pr pf	100	5½	5½	5½	
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	4400	9⅝	9	9	9¼
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	9½	9½	9½	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	600	22½	21⅜	21⅜	22½
25¾	21	1½	Am News	100	26½	25⅜	25⅝	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	6½	6	6⅛	6⅜
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2400	16½	16	16	16¼
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	17½	17½	17½	17½
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	4400	14⅛	13⅞	14	14⅛
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18⅞
7⅞	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	
2⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	1100	1⅛	1	1	1
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	21	20½	20½	22
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4400	42¼	40½	40⅞	42¼
125	100	7§	Am Smelt & R pf	100	124	124	124	125
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	17
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	800	43	43	43	43
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	2200	70¾	69¼	69¼	70½
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3100	114½	113⅜	113⅞	113⅞
28⅜	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
27⅝	18½	1	Am Wat W & E	900	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	700	10	10	10	10
83¾	56⅝	..	Am Woolen 2pf	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	56⅞
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	4500	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	14⅛
12⅝	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	12½	12½	12½	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	99	97	97	96
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1000	34¼	33½	33⅞	33
6⅝	5¼	..	Armour Ill n	8000	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
61	60½	..	Armour Ill pf n	600	60¼	59⅜	60	59⅞
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	600	70¾	69⅞	70¼	70
8⅞	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	5
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	20	6½	6½	6½	6
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	11	11	11	11⅛
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	1900	63	61	61⅜	62⅛
90	70⅛	5.00	Atchison pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	500	35⅝	35	35	
16	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	12	12	12	
74	13	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	13	13	13	
35¾	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	800	25⅝	25¼	25½	25¼
55½	35¼	1	Atlas Powder	400	54¼	53⅛	53⅛	
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	8	8	8	8
57⅞	22	..	Auburn Auto	1900	23⅜	22¾	22¾	23
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	3800	5⅜	5	5	5½

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	2900	10¼	10	10	10⅛
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	22¼	21½	21¾	21⅞
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	40	99½	99¼	99¼	99½
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	110	110	110	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	40	18½	18½	18½	24¼
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	2400	7¼	7	7	7¼
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	600	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	500	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½
23⅞	13⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	1900	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
19⅛	17⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2600	33½	32½	32½	33⅛
82	58¾	..	Beth Steel pf	700	60⅜	60½	60½	60⅞
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	26	26	26	
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	500	9½	9½	9½	10
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	4400	60¼	58¾	58⅝	59⅞
85	76	4†	Bon Ami A	10	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83
28⅛	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	7900	28	27¼	27¼	28
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	1500	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22
19⅜	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	3200	17¼	17	17	17
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2000	41⅛	40¼	40¼	40⅞
94¾	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	95	95	95	94
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	64½	64	64	64½
9¾	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
75	55	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	55	55	55	55
5⅜	2⅞	..	Budd Wheel	200	3	3	3	2⅞
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	600	8⅛	7	7	8¼
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	10
19½	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	700	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13½
3⅞	1¾	..	Bush Terminal	400	2	2	2	..
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	300	21⅛	20¼	20¼	21

—C—

35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	34¼	33¼	33½	33¼
6¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	30	0 4	4	4	4
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	400	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2600	14	13⅜	13¾	13⅞
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1200	52⅞	50½	50½	53
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	26⅜	25¼	25¼	26½
44⅞	22⅜	.. h	Celanese Corp	2400	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	25⅝
4⅜	1¾	.. h	Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22⅜	6½	.. h	Celotex Co pf	170	10	10	10	11
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	30½	30⅛	30½	29¾
43⅞	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	6100	41¾	39⅝	39⅞	41¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	800	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1800	36¾	36	36⅜	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2800	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	6½	6½	6½	..
13¼	6¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	2900	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅝
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	..
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	22½	21½	21½	..
6¼	2¾	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅝	4⅝	.. h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
16	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	13	13	13	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	..
11⅝	5¾	..	Childs Company	400	5½	5½	5½	5¾
60⅝	36¼	1†	Chrysler	10900	41⅛	39¾	40	40⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19⅝	19¼	19¾	19½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	84	84	84	
2⅛	&	N	City Stores	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
21¾	9¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
18⅛	9¾	.50	Clett-Palm-P	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	92	92	92	92
28½	14⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	1300	14⅜	14	14	14½
19¼	9¾	..	Columbia Gas	4800	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
78¾	52	6†	Columbia G pf A	200	77¼	77	77	77¼
34¾	23	1§	Columbia Pic vte	100	29	29	29	28⅜
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	700	71¾	71	71¼	72
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	800	30⅜	29½	29½	30⅜
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	90	30	30	30	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	29	29	29	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	59⅜	58½	58½	59½
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	7300	21⅛	20½	20½	20⅞
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	8200	2	2	2	2
3¾	2½	..	Comwith &S 6pf	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
51½	21	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1400	28⅛	28	28	27¾
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	1800	13	12	13	12
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	4600	32⅝	32½	32½	32½
84	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94½
4⅝	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	3800	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	3¼	3	3	3½
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	300	11½	10½	10½	10⅝
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
2⅝	1	..	Cont Baking B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
83⅞	69½	3	Cont Can	500	80¾	80	80¾	
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	7⅜	7	7	7½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
23⅜	22	..	Cont Motors	2100	1	1	1	..
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	2900	19½	19¼	19½	19½
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	600	68¼	67½	68	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	600	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	32⅞
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	7100	17¼	16¼	16¼	17
36½	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	300	24⅞	24½	24½	25
41¾	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	800	5	4¾	4¾	5
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅝	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	8	7¾	7¾	8
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	1100	22⅜	21¾	21¾	22
85¾	44½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	85¼	84½	84½	85½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	3	2⅞	3	3
12½	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	8¾	8⅜	8½	8¾

—D—

34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	400	21	20½	20½	21½
15½	11½	.20	Deere & Co pf	800	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	700	52	51¼	51¼	52
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	1400	21⅞	21	21	21¾
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
55⅛	29	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	200	47½	47½	47½	
46½	32	2*	Dome Mines	1400	43½	42½	42½	43¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1200	19¼	18¼	18½	19⅜
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	8½	8⅜	8½	7¾
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4200	92¾	91	91	92¼
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	300	124½	12¼⅜	12½	124
104¼	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	104¼	104	104	104¼

—E—

101¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	100¾	100	100¾	101⅛
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	500	16¾	16¼	16¼	
31⅝	18⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22¼
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	95	95	95	96
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Musc Ind	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1300	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	12¼	11½	11½	12¼
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
1⅞	⅝	.. h	Elk Horn Coal	2500	1	1	1	1
3¾	1¼	.. h	Elk Horn Coal pf	1800	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
18¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4	4	4	4
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
10⅜	6¼	.40	Equitable Off Big	900	8	7½	8¼	8¼
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	400	17¼	17	17	17⅜
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1200	22¼	21½	21½	22¼
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	30	4¾	4½	4½	5

—F—

61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	50	50	50	..
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7	7	7	..
62	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	110	50½	50½	50½	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
25¼	16	.40	Firestone T&R	300	17½	17	17	..
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜	..
89¼	84¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	88¼	88	88¼	88½
34	23	1§	Florsheim Shoe A	200	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31½
17⅜	2¼	h	Follansbee B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	20	20	20	20½
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12
27½	12⅜	.85b	Fox Film A	500	21¼	20¾	21¼	20
17½	11½	..	Fox Film A	700	12	11½	12	11½
63	36⅛	7	Franlin Sim pf	30	47	46¾	47	46
50¾	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	1500	32½	32	32½	32¼
160½	128	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	120	120	120	..
19⅜	8¼	..	Fuller 2pf	10	9	9	9	..

—G—

20	11½	..	Gamewell	100	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
11½	7⅜	1	GenAm Inv	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
23½	18¼	..	Gen Asphalt	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	.60b	Gen Baking	200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
10½	8¾	..	Gen Bronze	300	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	23	23	23	23¼
25½	18¼	.80	Gen Electric	10400	20½	20	20⅛	20½
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1700	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	30¼	1.80	Gen Foods	2400	32¼	31½	32	31¾
1¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	8¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13	13	13	13
81¼	50	3.30b	Gen Ital Edison	100	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	5400	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
103½	89¾	5	Gen Moto 5% pf	500	102¾	102½	102½	102½
5⅝	2¼	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
45⅞	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	34	34	34	33⅞

Commerce and Finance

Bankers' New Offer Saves New York City About $4,000,000

Business and Industry

Banks Give Lower Rate on N. Y. City $70,000,000 Issue

Syndicate to Buy at Average Rate of 3.81 P. C.—Maturity Shortened

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—The bankers of New York City, angrily denounced by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia a week ago for "ganging" to raise the interest costs on city securities, today have conceded a 3.81 per cent rate as compared with the 4.0365 per cent rate of their original bids.

The city securities issue concerned is the same $72,000,000 flotation in serial bonds and corporate stock notes for which the city refused the banking syndicate's original bid as unfair. The entire issue was withdrawn on July 10 save $2,000,000, which the Emigrant Savings Bank took at a 3.88 per cent rate average. Under the new terms, the city will save nearly $4,000,000 it was announced.

Same Banks in Syndicate

The agreement disposes of $58,000,000 in serial bonds, of which $22,000,000 are early maturities at a rate of from 1½ to 3¾ per cent, and $36,000,000 4 per cent serial bond held by the city's sinking fund. With the proceeds of the latter sale, the city will replenish the sinking fund with an equivalent amount of the new issue, bearing a rate of 3 per cent. It also disposes of $12,000,000 in corporate stock notes, due next May at 1¼ per cent interest.

The Mayor's announcement of the new basis of sale was made in his office by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick immediately after the latter's return from a conference with Mr Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank. Mr. McGoldrick's companions at that meeting were Mr. Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Mr. A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain.

The comptroller said the same leading banks that figured in the new original syndicate were in the new group. These are the Chase, the National City, the First National, the Bankers' Trust and the Guaranty Trust, who head a syndicate involving more than 70 banks. The average interest rate now offered was even lower than had been anticipated on the original bids, Comptroller McGoldrick added.

Jesse Jones Mediator

Mayor LaGuardia called on the good offices of Mr. Jones in the negotiations two days after the bonds had been withdrawn from the market. He declared that the saving effected under the new agreement justified the city's stand in refusing the original bids of the banks and voiced appreciation of Mr. Jones' work as a mediator.

"It is only fair to say also," he added, "that Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich coöperated with us. Naturally, Comptroller McGoldrick and Mr. Berle have given almost their entire time to the negotiations for several days."

In the financial district the lowered interest cost was explained as due to the substitution by the city of $36,000,000 of relatively short maturities from the sinking fund for longer term bonds in the original offering. This reduced the average maturity of the entire loan from 15 to seven years, making for a wider appeal, the bankers said.

Oakland, Calif., Now Sound Financially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., July 19—Sound business tactics, applied to city government, pay. At least John F. Hassler, Oakland city manager, has found this to be true. He reports that for the first time in five years Oakland had sufficient funds on hand with which to meet its financial obligations falling due at the close of the fiscal year on June 30. In the five years previous it had been necessary to register warrants, ranging from $200,000 to more than $400,000 each year.

He attributes the city's solvent condition to economies effected in departmental expenditures, and to a campaign which he waged for the collection of delinquent taxes.

"I pointed out to some of our big corporations," he said, "that it is cheaper to borrow money at 6 per cent and pay their taxes than it is to let them go delinquent. The first penalty for tax delinquency is 8 per cent, with 1 per cent a month being added thereafter for nonpayment."

In addition to instituting economies in government and speeding up the collection of back taxes, Mr. Hassler has created the position of personnel director, as a means of obtaining the maximum amount of efficiency from city employees.

As an indication of the city's financial condition, Mr. Hassler reports that a $200,000 bond issue for port improvements was floated this year on a 2½ per cent basis, which is the lowest in the history of the city.

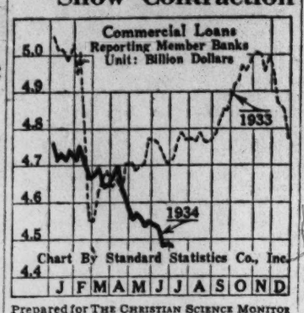
Bank Clearings Exceed Previous Week's Figures

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Dun and Bradstreet reports bank clearings for the third successive week have exceeded the figure of the week preceding, but the aggregate still continues under last year's.

The total this week for all leading cities in the United States, the firm stated, was $5,163,287,000 which was 7.5 per cent below that of a year ago. This contrasts with a reduction of 11.7 per cent a week earlier.

Clearings at New York were $3,433,650,000, a loss of 13.9 per cent while the aggregate of $1,729,637,000 for all outside centers represented an increase of 8.4 per cent.

Commercial Loans Show Contraction



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE business expansion of last year there was a rather marked increase in commercial loans of reporting member banks, which carried into November. There has been little increase in this item at any time this year, and currently the trend is toward contraction.

The loan item is now $237,000,000 below a year ago. Bank loans have thus moved parallel to the trend of long-term industrial financing.

Loan totals, however, are no longer the significant index of business activity which they formerly were, since disbursement of Treasury funds has supplied cash instead of credit as a business stimulus.

Chamber Criticizes Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Measure

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium law is declared by the United States Chamber of Commerce to have "an unfortunate influence upon those who otherwise might make loans for agriculture."

Discussing the measure in a review of the last session of Congress, the chamber added "that there are constitutional questions involved in the new legislation seems obvious."

"A partial safeguard," says the chamber, "may lie in the form of the legislation, which as a prerequisite requires utilization of the composition procedure at least up to a certain point before there is opportunity to involve the new procedure."

How far courts may go in administering the law can not be estimated until actual cases are begun, the chamber said.

"However novel and objectionable the law may be," it asserted, "it does not provide a new method of dealing with farmers' indebtedness when the value of their property is insufficient to pay their debts."

It does provide for an extension of the procedure for conciliation of debts provided in the federal bankruptcy statue and elaborated on March 3, 1933, it added.

Under the Frazier-Lemke bill a farmer who is dissatisfied with the conciliation offered him may "step out of that procedure and enter upon a new procedure."

In effect, the chamber declared, the act permits a farmer to keep his property if he pays out the appraised value over a period of several years.

Tire Trade Allowed To Sell 10 Per Cent Below Code Prices

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—NRA has made the first change in President Roosevelt's order allowing a 15 per cent tolerance below code prices on government bids, by reducing this tolerance to 10 per cent in the case of automobile tires and tubes.

The action was taken on the ground that the 15 per cent margin was "resulting in destructive price cutting in the retail rubber tire and battery trade."

The President's order issued June 29 allowed NRA members to go 15 per cent below code prices in submitting bids for Government contracts, federal, state and local. The same order empowered Hugh S. Johnson with authority of modification, but said in any case the tolerance could not be reduced more than 5 per cent.

The order represented the first exercise of this power. In effect, it restored the 10 per cent tolerance Johnson had ordered himself on June 28, one day before the President's order.

Under the present status, bids on rubber tires and tubes may go as much as 10 per cent "below the previously established emergency floor level prices."

Code prices have not been fixed for batteries.

South Carolina Exhibit To Be Shown in Puerto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 19—At the request of Mr. J. Hugh Davis of Charleston, vice-president of the Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Company, a representative exhibit of South Carolina products is being prepared for shipment to Puerto Rico to enlarge the market for the State's famous foodstuffs.

The exhibit will be similar to those displayed at state and county fairs for a number of years, according to Commissioner of Agriculture J. Roy Jones, who is supervising its arrangement.

Alabama Farmers Reduce Cotton Acreage One-Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 19—Alabama farmers this season reduced the total acreage planted to cotton by approximately one-third, according to a survey by Mr. F. W. Gist, federal and state agricultural statistician. Mr. Gist placed the acreage at 2215, or 69 per cent as much as was planted last year.

The corn crop, however, will be much larger. Mr. Gist estimated that the increase would be nearly 10,000,000 bushels.

Bilateral Treaty Regarded as Key To World Revival

Dutch Banker Deprecates Trend Toward National Self-Sufficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—There is no reason to despair of the possibilities of reaching a gradual, though limited recovery along the road of bilateral treaties for the expansion of the international exchange of goods, services and capital, Dr. L. J. Trip, president of the Netherlands Bank, says in his annual report for 1933-34.

The process will, however, be extremely difficult, he continues, of long duration and, even then, deficient. It will remain far separated from the extremely desirable free interchange of goods. In the end a new equilibrium must be established along this road even though it will entail disproportionately great impoverishment and losses.

An Unsatisfactory Period

In an analysis of the present financial and economic world situation, Dr. Trip declares that to one who is still of the opinion that a real and lasting recovery throughout the world can only be attained if the relations between the nations are improved and extended, the past fiscal year (1933-34) constitutes an exceedingly unsatisfactory period. In no respect whatsoever did such improvement and extension occur.

At the London world conference of June, 1933, the world had the choice of two roads, he points out. If the first road were followed, that of coöperation, greater difficulties and more resistance would at first have to be overcome, because at least part of what had grown artificially would at once have to be destroyed, and short-sighted nationalistic considerations would have to give way in favor of the permanent interests of each individual country within the framework of the interests of the world at large.

Line of Least Resistance

Dr. Trip explains further that the second road, the line of least resistance, was chosen. This will in reality prove to be considerably longer than the first one, and, if followed further, will present appreciably greater obstacles. It seemed, however, easier because nationalism and egotism did not oppose the adoption of such a course. As international coöperation was rendered impossible, each nation was thrown back on its own resources in an attempt to regain its economic and financial equilibrium. This course of events left its mark on developments in 1933. The free-for-all fight assumed ever fiercer forms. Each country doubled its endeavors to restrict imports and to expand exports. These endeavors were predestined to fail. In 1933 the world's trade diminished further, both in volume and in value. Expressed in gold its value amounted to less than one-third of the corresponding figure for 1929. Its volume was 30 per cent smaller than in 1929.

In the opinion of Dr. Trip, it was the monetary policy of the United States of America which in particular kept the world on tenterhooks, and further undermined confidence.

Trend Toward Self-Sufficiency

That policy, pursued by the country having the largest gold holdings and active balances of trade and of payments, was exclusively shaped with an eye to the internal situation. The value of the national currency in terms of gold was depressed purposely and artificially; speculation and flight of capital were encouraged and the gold clause was broken. The reactions that would of necessity be called forth abroad by such far-reaching measures, and the heavy losses which were thereby inflicted on foreign countries, to the extent which these countries trustfully held claims expressed in dollars, were not taken into account. This may well prove to be the greatest obstacle to the resumption of the international exchange of credit and capital.

Discussing the self-sufficiency trend among nations at present, Dr. Trip points out that each nation now tries, regardless of cost, to produce and to manufacture at home what might be obtained much cheaper abroad. As an inevitable consequence, the products which a country is particularly well fitted to produce and to manufacture on account of its geographical position, its traditions and the characteristics of its population, find very little or no outlet at all. The same applies to those services which are a corollary of all international intercourse, especially to shipping. Therefore, heavy burdens, both direct and indirect, must necessarily be imposed on the consumer, and thus a further decline of consumption is caused. But the creation of more employment, which is needed above everything else, is dependent on low production costs and on the fullest possible preservation and restoration of consumption.

Sao Paulo Sends Funds To Pay On 8 P. C. Loan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—In accordance with a Presidential decree dated Feb. 5, 1934, of the United States of Brazil, there have been remitted to City Bank Farmers Trust Company, as special agent, funds for payment of the May 31, 1934, coupons on the outstanding bonds of the City of Sao Paulo external 30-year 8 per cent secured sinking fund gold loan of 1922 due March 1, 1952.

Payment will be made at the rate of 17½ per cent of the dollar face amount of such coupons, or at the rate of $7 per $40 coupon and $3.50 per $20 coupon upon presentation to the bank. No present provision has been made for the unpaid coupons due prior to May 31, 1934, but it is stated these should be retained for future adjustment.

League of Nations Loans Pay Better Than Average Interest

Over 40 P. C. of Total Making Full Payments—None in Complete Default—Hypothetical Average Return on Aggregate Flotations 4.80 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Almost $115,500,000 worth of bonds floated on behalf of governments and political subdivisions under the auspices of the League of Nations, or close to per cent of the total, are receiving interest and amortization in full. In view of the widespread defaults which have attended foreign loans in general, this showing must be regarded as most satisfactory.

Debtors which are paying on their League loans include the Republics of Austria and Estonia and the Free City of Danzig. In the case of the Austrian loans, it may be mentioned that, in addition to enjoying the benefit of specific security, bonds are guaranteed, in varying percentages, by the leading European powers, including Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. By virtue of this unusual safeguard, a default on the Austrian bonds would seem well-nigh impossible. Estonia and Danzig are also expected to continue to make their payments. While not free from difficulties of an economic and financial nature, they have remained relatively immune against the many offers made them by foreign lenders, with the result that their present debt is light and the requirements thereon not very burdensome.

None in Complete Default

None of the other League loans, aggregating somewhat more than $174,500,000, is in complete default. Debtors comprising this group include the Kingdoms of Bulgaria and Hungary and the Republic of Greece. These are paying interest at reduced rates, depositing for the difference between the amount due and the sum actually paid out, either Treasury notes or native currency for transfer abroad as and when conditions allow. In other words, investors in the United States and elsewhere who acquired bonds largely or wholly on the strength that they had received the approval of the League, have not been called upon to forgo entirely the income on their investments.

Assuming the investor had purchased one $1000 bond of each of the League loans at the time of flotation, the total original outlay would have amounted to $8215, and the annual income to $625, equivalent to more than 7.60 per cent. If bonds had been retained, the present value of the investment would be approximately $5480, or 55 per cent of the original amount, and the annual income, on the basis of cash payments alone, would aggregate about $395, or more than 4.80 per cent on the sum placed originally in the various issues.

Since prevailing money rates are very materially below this figure, investors who placed their faith in the League may be said to have fared very much better than investors in many other foreign issues of somewhat similar quality which were sold without the sponsorship of the League.

Salient Features of Loans

Salient features concerning League loans are presented in the subjoined table:

*Loan	Amount issued	Amount outstanding	Present value	Shrinkage in per cent
Austria 7s, 1923	$126,000,000a	$97,347,800a	$97,500,000	.15b
Bulgaria 7s, 1927	16,500,000c	15,061,000c	3,313,500	78.00
Bulgaria 7½s, 1928	27,500,000d	30,225,000d	6,800,500	78.08
Danzig 7s, 1925e	7,500,000	4,500,000	3,375,000	25.00
Danzig 6½s, 1927e	9,500,000	6,650,000	4,788,000	28.00
Estonia 7s, 1927	7,500,000f	6,946,500f	5,001,500	28.00
Greece 7s, 1924	61,000,000g	57,456,000g	15,800,500	74.24
Greece 6s, 1928	37,350,000h	36,431,500h	9,107,875	75.00
Hungary 7½s, 1924	48,513,500i	35,461,100i	13,297,915	62.50
Total	$341,363,500	$290,078,900	$158,984,790	45.20

*Conversion of foreign currencies into dollars have been made at prevailing rates of exchange.

aIncludes American portion, outstanding at the beginning of 1934 at $15,986,300, of an original amount of $25,000,000. The remainder is composed of the following:

	Rate of interest	Original amount	Amount outstanding (estimated)
British issue (in sterling)	6	14,000,000	8,950,000
Austrian issue (in dollars)	7	13,000,000	8,320,000
Czechoslovak issue (in Czech crowns)	..	60,000,000	38,400,000
French issue (in French francs)	6½	150,000,000	96,000,000
Italian issue (in lire)	6½	200,000,000	128,000,000
Swiss issue (in Swiss francs)	6	25,000,000	16,000,000
Swedish issue (in kronor)	6	13,100,000	8,385,000
Belgian issue (in Belgian francs)	6	25,000,000	16,000,000
Dutch issue (in guilders)	6	3,000,000	1,920,000

bDenotes appreciation.

cIncludes American portion outstanding at $4,136,000, of an original amount of $4,500,000, the balance representing sterling bonds.

dIncludes American portion, outstanding at $12,848,500, of an original amount of $13,000,000, balance representing sterling and French franc bonds, outstanding at about £1,775,000 and 128,000,000 francs, respectively, out of original amounts of £1,800,000 and 130,000,000 francs. Owing to the large premium which the franc commands in terms of dollars, the outstanding total exceeds the original amount despite the fact that a considerable amount has been redeemed through the operation of a sinking found.

eIssue placed in London and payable in sterling.

fIncludes American portion, outstanding at $3,696,500, of an original amount of $4,000,000, the balance representing the sterling bonds.

gIncludes American portion, outstanding at $10,361,000, of an original amount of $11,000,000, balance representing sterling bonds.

hIncludes American portion, outstanding at $16,581,500, of an original amount of $17,000,000, the balance representing sterling bonds.

iIncludes American portion, outstanding at $6,578,600, of an original amount of $9,000,000, the balance representing sterling bonds.

The World's Business

Equality Under the Dawes Loan

THE action of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel in seeking to reserve the security back of the Dawes Loan may easily be misunderstood. Germany pledged specified revenues as well as its word to honor these bonds. In announcing a six months' moratorium, Germany did not default on payments, only on transfer. The money due the bondholders would have been set aside as heretofore inside Germany. So the bondholders could have gone to Germany and taken their dues in marks. What the Berlin Government waived was the obligation to transmit the funds in the currencies in which the bonds are expressed. Their excuse was Germany's increasing difficulty in earning those currencies by foreign trade. But the security back of the loan, however, is many times in excess of Dawes payments. If it had been blocked, then the German Government would have been prevented from meeting its administrative expenses. It was just as inevitable as the World Bank's action, therefore, that the Germans would resist the attachment, and since the Reichsbank is situated in Berlin, the success of its resistance was as simple as the making of a telephone call.

* * *

If the Germans had acquiesced in the World Bank's attempt, the specified revenues would have lain in the Reichsbank and the trustees would presumably have taken steps to get the money out.

But the holders of Dawes bonds in Great Britain have already been satisfied. Great Britain intervened as a government to protect the interests of British bondholders. If the Germans did not pay, it was announced, the British Government would attach German assets in London. It is doubtful whether this club persuaded the Germans to climb down. In answer to the British threat, Germany threatened reprisals. A trade war seemed imminent till the internal crisis in Germany intervened. It was this crisis that precipitated the climb down. Other countries have made, or are about to make, similar threats and the assumption in New York is that the Germans will satisfy these claimants. So the World Bank's step was really intended to secure the interests of American holders. The U. S. appears to be the only country which still relies on Germany's honor to fulfill its obligations. Such reliance may be due to its helplessness or it may be due to its preference. Nobody can tell. It is sure that there is no balance of assets in the U. S. which could be taken in satisfaction of bondholders' claims. Yet there were many people in Washington a month ago who questioned European action vis-à-vis Germany on moral grounds.

* * *

In Washington today there is even more criticism of that action, now that it has yielded results. One hears the comment that it savored too much of "everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Some are saying that the Europeans have thus violated the Dawes contract just as much as the Germans. The agreement under which these bonds were floated is held to have provided for equal treatment for all bondholders.

If certain governments help their nationals to get preferential treatment, then they are equally guilty with the Germans, runs the argument, of scrapping that contract.

The satisfaction observable in European dispatches ought to be tempered by the realization of this reaction in Washington. Coming so soon after the war debt episode, the incident has not improved transatlantic relations. The fact is that Americans have been left out in the cold. Yesterday in the general news columns, I gave the figures of the American stake in the German debt. It is much bigger than that of any other country, yet it is getting least consideration.

H. B. E.

Farm Price Level Shows Advance Over Mid-June

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) — A general level of farm prices somewhat higher than in mid-June was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Prices of cotton, hogs and some cattle were higher on July 15 than a month ago, while grain prices were somewhat lower.

Prices received by farmers on June 15 were 77 per cent of the pre-war level compared with 74 in May and 64 in June, 1933. Prices paid by farmers for commodities during June were 122 per cent of the 1910-1914 average compared with 121 in May and 103 in June of last year.

Commercial Paper Popularity Makes A Sharp Recovery

Bankers' Acceptances, However, Decline in Year by $125,000,000

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The recovery in popularity of commercial paper in recent months, while other and newer forms of business accommodations have continued to languish, has been the single feature of an otherwise virtually stagnant money market.

The volume of commercial paper outstanding at the end of June reached another new peak for the last three calendar years, climbing to $151,300,000. This represents a recovery of 150 per cent from the extreme low of $60,100,000 at the end of May, 1933.

In contrast, the volume of bankers' acceptances, the leading type of short-term trade financing, has shrunk by some $125,000,000 in the same period and now totals less than $550,000,000. A few years ago, the total was three times the present amount.

Acceptances Take Lead

Commercial paper was once the favorite type of credit for handling the storage and movement of goods, but in the past decade acceptances have largely replaced it. Now paper is used chiefly for financing inventories pending their sale in the markets, while acceptances constitute the form of credit for imports and exports and warehouse storage, as well as the movement of goods in foreign countries.

Bankers point out that figures for a single type of commercial financing are hardly indicative of the state of trade. Much of the rise in commercial paper value is believed due to the technical arrangement of rates and commissions which temporarily favors this type of accommodation.

Both acceptances and paper are selling at the lowest open market prices in history. Because of the shorter maturity and additional bank indorsements on the former, acceptance bills now sell at ¼ of 1 per cent, compared with ¾ of 1 per cent for commercial paper. Both are prime investments for banks.

Commercial Paper Cheaper

The acceptance borrower, however, must pay a commission to his bank of 1½ per cent, in addition to the open market buying rate of ¼ per cent, making the total cost of this operation 1¾ per cent.

The commercial paper dealer charges only ¼ of 1 per cent commission above the market rate, on the other hand, making the total cost to the borrower considerably cheaper. Usually, the commercial paper market rate is enough above the bill rate to give the latter the advantage on the total credit cost.

Some local banks have favored a reduction in the commission on acceptance bills, but it is feared that a breach in the agreement which fixed this rate might result in cut-throat competition.

Instead, many institutions have resorted to over-the-counter business loans at 1¼ or -½ per cent to satisfy customers who ordinarily would employ acceptance credits. Estimates place the total of loans now replacing acceptances as high as $150,000,000.

It is expected that when market rates rise to restore to acceptances their traditional position as the cheapest type of financing for shipping or storing goods, bills will again tend to replace commercial paper and direct counter loans.

Merchants Foresee Fall Trade Revival

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Public response to summer offerings in the retail trade is generally well ahead of a year ago, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, currently. The explanation apparently is that merchandise in consumers' hands is rapidly losing its utility as a result of the early and unusually persistent hot weather.

Normal seasonal declines are therefore being relieved somewhat by replacement of such goods, which is taking the form very largely of early purchases of fall lines. This tendency has been shown thus far principally in the lower price field, but should soon extend to higher quality lines. A fall buying movement of substantial proportions is indicated.

Dairy Products Inventory Position Much Improved

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19 — Reduced supplies of milk as a result of the recent drought have done much to improve the statistical position of the dairy products industry and to strengthen its profits outlook, observes the Standard Statistical Company, of New York, currently.

Despite a record number of cows on farms, milk production has been below 1933 levels during most of the current year. The drought seriously impaired pastures and raised feed prices. On June 1, only 73.4 per cent of dairy cows were being milked, and milk production of 15.36 pounds per cow was the lowest ever reported for that date. Total milk output was about 5 per cent below that of a year earlier.

Holdings of butter on June 1 were well below those the year before and below the five-year average for that date. Cheese stocks are still above the average for the past five years, but subnormal production in coming months is expected to bring them below the average before the end of the summer.

Butter consumption is reported to be increasing, while sales of evaporated and condensed milk are at relatively high levels. Ice cream operations have now entered the season of peak activity; gallonage sales for the full year may exceed the 1933 total by as much as 10 per cent.

Small Exchanges Asking Exemption

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 19

SEVERAL small stock exchanges are seeking exemption from regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This became known today as Commissioner George C. Mathews was designated to supervise the corporate reporting division and Commissioner Ferdinand Pecora the stock trading division.

The problem of dealing with the small stock exchanges has not been solved, and officials see it as one of the most difficult.

Some of these exchanges are virtually over-the-counter markets, but without regulation they might develop into quite extensive trading centers. It seemed likely they would be subject to close supervision, even though granted initial exemption.

Organization of the commission has begun to take on more definite form. The selection of Mr. Pecora to head the stock trading division is recognition of what might be called his detective work in the Senate stock market investigation. David Saperstein, who was one of Mr. Pecora's principal aids in the investigation, will be the active under-official in charge of this work.

Manufacturers Are Still Holding Aloof From Wool Market

Manufacturers, dealers and wool growers all are watching developments in the market very carefully. The heavyweight season at the mills is now entering its final phase and the necessity for placing of orders soon for cloth, if that cloth is to be made into clothing in time to be distributed during the fall and winter, is becoming more and more imperative. Meanwhile, the deadlock on prices for wool continues between the manufacturers and the wool trade.

At the moment, manufacturers do not appear to be interested in wool at any price. There is a considerable weight of wool which is free of Government control on which prices are lower than on the wool which is under control. This, of course, constitutes the lesser portion of the clip but it is sufficiently large to allow the mills to secure all the wool they could use for some time.

It is noteworthy, too, that recent large purchases direct in the West, on the part of large manufacturers and topmakers, at prices net about 10 cents a grease pound under the quoted basis for controlled wools, is bound to have its effect in competition upon other manufacturers who are thereby restrained from paying the nominal asking prices on controlled wools. Thus, good fine and half-blood territory combing wools have been bought in the West in a large way this past week at a clean cost approximating 68@70 cents against asking prices of 83@85 cents, clean basis, for similar wools under control here, while topmaking fine wools have been purchased on an even lower basis, relatively.

In the far West, thus far this week, there has been comparatively little wool purchased. Most of the wools moved have been on consignment.

Argentine Exchange Tax Is Insufficient

BUENOS AIRES, July 19 (By U. P.)—Despite alleged profits, the Foreign Exchange Control Bureau will lop 500,000 pesos off the budget, according to a statement by the Finance Ministry. The yield from the one-tenth per cent tax on exchange operations is insufficient to cover costs.

During the last year, the tax produced 348,000 pesos, compared with expenses of 830,000 pesos. Finance Minister Federico Pinedo refused to disclose government profits from exchange control, in a recent congressional interpolation, but oppositionists claimed these amounted to 90,000,000 pesos.

Pinedo, however, declared that application of these profits to support grain board operations staved off a social revolution. Socialists alleged that only 10,000,000 pesos were used to cancel losses incurred by the artificial grain price.

Four rates of exchange further confuse the situation: the government, importer, immigrant and free rates. The bureau has ruled that official exchange control permits granted to private persons will be restricted to 100 pesos monthly, instead of the 200 heretofore.

Wheat Exports Rise Over Previous Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended July 14 totaled 3,312,925 bushels, as compared with 2,121,280 bushels in the previous week and 3,738,840 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 5,434,205 bushels, as against 6,609,979 bushels for the same period a year ago.

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Syndicate Offers Baltimore & Ohio Notes at 4½ P. C.

Issue of $50,000,000 to Be Sold—RFC to Take Unsold Portion

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—A banking group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. acting as agents of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is offering for sale, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, $50,000,000 principal amount 5 year 4½ per cent secured notes of the railroad company.

The notes, priced at 100 per cent and accrued interest are due Aug. 1, 1939, and are secured by pledge of securities having a market value at current quotations of more than $83,600,000.

Proceeds from the sale of the notes are to be applied to payment of $17,500,000 of 6 per cent secured notes which mature on Aug. 10, and $25,500,000 due to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the same date. The remainder will be used to pay bank loans aggregating $4,275,000 and maturing equipment obligations.

The financing will provide for all maturities of the railroad company during the current year and reduce its indebtedness to the RFC from $72,125,000 to $46,625,000, plus such amount of the notes as the RFC may acquire. It was stated that, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the RFC had agreed to purchase any notes that are not sold to the public.

The securities pledged by the B. & O. include 232,000 shares of first preferred stock of the Reading Company, 332,000 shares of second preferred stock, 566,000 shares of Reading common, and $38,000,000 principal amount of B. & O. refunding and general mortgage 6 per cent bonds.

Canadian Exports Rise Sharply To Empire Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 19—During the last two years Canadian exports to Empire countries have been making great strides, due largely to the preferences arranged at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932. Canada's total exports to all countries last month amounted to $57,899,000, which was $12,323,000 more than the corresponding month last year, and all but $2,000,000 of this increase was due to Empire export.

Thus, during the past three years exports to the Empire have increased from $15,000,000 to $21,000,000 to $32,000,000, the percentage rising from 37.6 to 47.5 to 55.3. Great Britain has taken the greater share of this increase, or 30, 39.2 and 45.1 respectively.

Statistics for May also show a further expansion in business operations, the index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reaching a new high point since the early months of 1931. The feature of the month was the expansion in manufacturing operations, the index based on 29 factors moving up from 87.7 to 100.2—the highest point since July, 1930.

A marked gain was shown in import cotton for further manufacturing, in the output of newsprint (which exceeded all records since 1929), in the export of woodpulp and in planks and boards. Activity in the iron and steel industries was higher than in any month since April, 1931; while the average daily output of electric power reached a new high point in the history of the industry.

Equity Corporation Offers Exchange Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—The Equity Corporation has mailed invitations to the holders of class A and common stocks of American & Continental Corporation to exchange their common stock for its own common and preferred shares.

The basis upon which tenders are being invited is one-tenth of a share of $3 convertible preferred stock plus 4 shares of common stock or 6 shares of common stock of the Equity Corporation for each share of American & Continental Corporation class A or common stock. The invitation expires Sept. 15, 1934.

American & Continental Corporation is controlled by American Founders Corporation, whose May 31, 1934, report showed that it owned on that date slightly more than 50 per cent of both classes of stock. American Founders Corporation is controlled by United Founders Corporation in which Equity has a substantial indirect interest, owning on June 30, 1934, 500,000 shares of United Founders common stock and two-thirds of its class A stock.

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More Nations In Europe Found Slipping on Gold

Dr. Butler Declares Also New Armament Race Sharply Indicated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Another landslide from the gold standard in which Switzerland, Holland and France will abandon the yellow metal as a basis for their currencies, and preparations for a new competitive race in armaments that will be highly disastrous if allowed to go forward unchecked, are sharply indicated on the horizon of world affairs at present, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Butler, who arrived here in the Bremen of the Hamburg-American Line, July 16, after several weeks stay in Europe, said in a prepared statement that the defalcation of the four western European nations which are still on the gold standard was "freely predicted" abroad. Many well-informed persons in Europe hold that the international monetary problem cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until all the important commercial nations have, at least temporarily, abandoned gold, he added.

The race to increase armaments is sponsored chiefly by munition makers, the military and naval lobbies and their supporters in the press and is sharply in contrast with the pacific temper of the people, Dr. Butler asserted.

Summarizing the peaceful aspirations of various European peoples, Dr. Butler said it was emphatically asserted in informed quarters that in Germany, west of the river Elbe, "there is not a man who would be willing to go to war on any pretense."

"The pacific sentiment of the people in France is unmistakable," he continued. "Indeed one important Frenchman went so far as to say that should the army be mobilized, it would be very difficult to get it to cross the French frontier, since the French mind is set only on 'security.'

"In England, the aversion to war and to any talk of war is quite as strong and as emphatic as it is here in the United States."

As the shortest and most certain path to the assurance of international peace, Dr. Butler urged that the Governments of the United States and of the British Commonwealth of Nations join promptly in reaffirming their obligations under the Pact of Paris renouncing war as an instrument of national policy and announcing that they would furnish neither munitions of war nor any kind of supplies to any power signatory to the pact which violates it 'for any reason whatsoever."

Warning that "the violent economic nationalism which has taken possession of so many countries" is a serious peril to economic recovery and readjustment, Dr. Butler declared that tariffs must be lowered if unemployment is to be relieved and wages maintained and that administrative quotas must be abolished.

England is in the most fortunate position, although her manufacturing districts in the north are still gravely depressed, he said. The economic situation in France is neither fortunate nor encouraging and that country is feeling the effect of the drop in tourist expenditures, he added.

"From Germany come reports of economic conditions that are most disquieting," he continued, "but for the moment these are obscured by the recent violent and passionate political happenings which have astonished the whole world."

Russian Itinerary Ready for U. S. Choir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 19—Official acceptance of the Soviet Government's invitation to the Westminster Choir to tour Russia was announced by Dr. John Finley Williamson, president of the Westminster Choir School, here, July 17. Coincident with the announcement, Dr. Williamson revealed the itinerary of the 1934 European concert tour of the choir.

The choir, which is composed of 40 mixed voices, will leave the United States Aug. 25, accompanied by Dr. Williamson and Mrs. H. E. Talbott of Dayton, Ohio, sponsor of the tour. From Sept. 4 to 8, concerts will be given in the Netherlands, including Scheveningen, Utrecht, Amsterdam and Haarlem. From there the choir will go to Copenhagen on Sept. 11, and to Golebord, Sweden on Sept. 12.

Concerts will be sung in Oslo and Drammen, Norw., on Sept. 14 and 15, with a repeat concert in Oslo on Sept. 16. Sweden will be visited again Sept. 18 and 19, with concerts in Stockholm and Upsala. On Sept. 22 the choir will sing in Helsingfors.

From Sept. 24 to 30, nightly concerts will be given in Leningrad beginning the "good-will" tour of Russia. Moscow will be visited next, with concerts every night, beginning on Oct. 1 and continuing until Oct. 6. From Oct. 7 to 12, concerts will be given in Lemberg, Krakow, Lodz and Warsaw, Poland. The balance of the tour, still to be arranged, will include concerts in the Balkan States and Italy from Oct. 13 to 26.

Trophies Awarded in Navy For Engineering Skill

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Secretary Swanson yesterday awarded a trophy for the best engineering performance during the year to the cruiser Louisville.

The Chicago took second honors in the heavy cruiser class. The Omaha was given a trophy for premier engineering performance among the light cruisers, with the Memphis second. In the destroyer class, the McCormick took first place in the engineering competition in the battle force, with the Roper next. The winning ships will display for a year bronze plaques signifying their excellence.

New Michigan Law To Put Safety Glass In Motorcars of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—All new passenger automobiles and trucks registered in Michigan must be equipped throughout with safety glass, under a law enacted in 1931 which became effective July 1, 1934. The State of Michigan, according to a survey made by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, is the first state where complete safety glass equipment is required for all new motor vehicles, although in Massachusetts, safety glass has been a requirement since the beginning of this year for the windshields of all new cars, trucks and buses.

Besides Michigan, which was the first state to pass such legislation, seven other states have recognized the importance of safety glass for private passenger cars, and have enacted laws accordingly:

State—	Date of Enactment	Location	Date Effective
Michigan	1931	All windows	July 1, 1934
Mass.	1932	Windshield only	Jan. 1, 1934
Nebraska	1933	All windows	Jan. 1, 1935
New York	1933	All windows	Jan. 1, 1935
Penna.	1933	All windows	Jan. 1, 1935
N. Jersey	1933	All windows	July 1, 1935
Iowa	1934	All windows	July 1, 1935
Virginia	1934	All windows	Jan. 1, 1936

Safety glass is already required in buses and other public vehicles in a number of states, and in still other states laws have been passed which will soon be in operation. The foregoing states are among those which have enacted such legislation and in five of them the laws are already in full effect. In addition, several large metropolitan centers, among them Washington and Minneapolis, have passed city ordinances requiring the use of safety glass.

Electricity on Farms Sought by Governor Of North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—An immediate survey will be made of rural North Carolina, by a special committee named by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, looking toward the adoption of some plan that will encourage the electrification of farms and country homes.

The committee to make this survey is composed of Dean T. E. Brown of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering; Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, farm journal editor; Mr. J. Ed Tiddy of Red Springs; Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon of Raleigh, head of extension work among the farm women of the State; Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Mrs. Gordon Reid of Rutherfordton.

Declaring that the problem of providing power in rural North Carolina presents a "tremendous challenge," the Governor, who believes that electricity can throw this State forward considerably, urged the committee to make a thorough study of the situation.

"If it can be found that there is a feasible way to provide power to farms at reasonable cost," the Governor said, "and to encourage its use in farm homes, it should aid utility companies. Every possible line must be considered in the light of supporting itself and yielding a reasonable profit on the investment. If power companies find they can increase volume and use waste power in this way, it should benefit them and the people of the State."

North Carolina is one of the largest producers of electric power in the Union. At the same time, its rural communities are sadly lacking in the use of electricity.

Recipes, Advice or Reading Given Free To All Comers in Philadelphia Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Stylist, food consultant, horticulturist and general confidant of human needs and aspirations—these are some of the roles that the attendant of the summer park library down in Washington Square here is called on to assume in his office of dispensing periodicals to all who care to use them while they are in the park.

Initiated last summer by the Playground Association in coöperation with several other organizations here, the plan is sponsored this year by the Federation of Women's Clubs, as well, all clubs in this area contributing in both money and magazines for its support, according to Mrs. O. B. Quinto of the federation, who has charge of the plan.

No red tape separates the reader from his literature at this novel library, as a visit to the square during any hour of daylight after 8:30 a. m., proves, for from that time on throughout the day the readers help themselves freely to the magazines that are arranged in piles on park benches.

An attendant is at hand, ostensibly to offer help in the choice of magazines, keep them in order, etc., but actually his duties range far afield from the prosaic one of librarian in any usual sense.

"It isn't just something to read that people who come here want," he explained, "but something to help them get out of themselves. They want cheering up, sometimes, and then they want something to look up to. Of course, too, there are funny sides to it, being here to offer advice to people. The other day a lady came by to ask me where she could find the recipe for a good, inexpensive fruit drink.

"Well, I remembered just where I had come across one that sounded kind of nice, and I found it for her. She went off pleased and came back to tell me how much the company liked it.

"Then there are lots of folks who love gardens and can't afford to have one. They like nothing better than to talk flowers and plants and things, and some of them try out their plans on window boxes. Garden magazines are pretty popular here, with men as well as women.

"Yes, it's very interesting here, helping folks to help themselves, so to speak. Sometimes I get a big feeling of happiness when I know I've steered a fellow on to something he needs. Excuse me, but I see a young fellow, now, who looks like he might need a little encouraging to find something he would like to read," and the librarian and all-round general helper was off to see that no would-be reader should depart unsatisfied.

Initiative Students Wanted by College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Two years ago a class of 42 students was selected by Temple University here from a group of 100 high school students with exceptional scholarship, to try out an educational experiment conducted along lines of individual initiative.

So successful has this group been that the university is now issuing a call for other candidates for membership in a similar group to begin work this fall, according to Dr. Joseph S. Butterweck, professor of education and director of the department of secondary education.

Twenty-six of the original group remain after two years' work of the experiment, during which time the students have not been obliged to attend classes, nor have they received marks or credits. Working entirely on their own initiative, bound only by their word of honor to do their best to make the revolutionary method a success, the young men and women have studied the problems of contemporary culture, as divided into four fields of physical environment, social environment, self and the media of expression.

Benjamin Franklin Statue Presented to Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 — A statue of Benjamin Franklin, believed to have been executed from life by the French sculptor, Francois Marie Suzanne, was presented to the Franklin Institute here by Mr. A. Atwater Kent, president of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial, July 16.

Discovered approximately 15 years ago in an obscure shop in New York by Mr. F. J. Richards of the Richards Gallery here, the statue was brought to this city at that time. Although it does not bear the sculptor's mark, critics concur in pronouncing it finely porportioned and exceptionally well balanced, as well as presenting an excellent likeness of Franklin, according to Dr. Howard McClenahan, director of the institute.

Once the Pride of Main Street

Horse-Car of 1868 to Be Exhibited

Rochester, N. Y., to Display This Ancient Vehicle at Its Centennial Feature, "A Century on Parade."

'Hoss-Cars and Hen's Teeth Are Scarce But One of the Former Has Been Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19—Rochester's forthcoming centennial celebration will not be without its horse-car, due to the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worner built a combination playhouse and laundry out of what they thought was an abandoned trolley at their Grand View Beach summer home 15 years ago.

Now the Worners possess a larger and shinier laundry, the gift of the New York State Railways, and the Rochester Centennial Committee has an 1868 horse-car, something for which it had sought for months and the Worners never knew they had. The horse-car will be used to tell part of the transportation story of "A Century on Parade," depicting Rochester history from the time it became a city of 9000 in 1834.

Discovery that the Worners had an unknown relic in their back yard came when the Centennial Committee found it had completed its historical exhibits with the exception of a horse-car. The committee and New York State Railways advertised in daily newspapers and inquired in cities as far east as Albany and as far west as Buffalo without avail.

Had not the railway officials learned indirectly that an old car stood in the Worners' back yard, Rochester's centennial would have had to open without one, for Mr. Worner was just about to take his hammer and ax to tear down what he thought was a nuisance.

Finding the car was of horse variety of 1868 vintage, the railway officials made a deal. Mr. Worner agreed to surrender his relic to help the centennial and the railways installed an abandoned electric trolley in its place.

The centennial, scheduled to open early in August, will depict in graphic form the bearing of Rochester's history on the old Erie Canal and railroads, its industries and culture. Canal boats will ply across Edgerton Park in a full-sized reproduction of the old Erie, and artisans will work at their trades with machinery and equipment from industrial plants. A three-track railroad will be laid athwart a city street to convey exhibits into the park.

Toronto, Ont., officials will visit the centennial on "Canada Day" to repay a visit of Rochester officials to that city, which also is celebrating its centennial year.

Gardens of Nations Planned on N. Y. Roof As 'Landscape' Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—A group of international gardens, to be called "The Gardens of the Nations," will be built on the eleventh floor roof area of the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center, it was announced today. Mr. Ralph Hancock, widely known landscape architect, has been commissioned to build them, the announcement added.

The gardens, which will cover approximately three-fourths of an acre of roof, will be formally opened to the public next spring. They will, it was said, be the first permanent outdoor flower show ever assembled and mark a pioneer step in the art of roof landscape gardening.

Typical gardens of eight foreign nations will be reproduced, grouped around an old English tea house and cottage garden. There also will be an Alpine garden, "with the most comprehensive collection of Alpine plants ever assembled in America," and a bird sanctuary for native American birds. Gardens will represent the United States, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Japan, China and Mexico.

"The days of penthouse gardening in boxes are over," Mr. Hancock said today, "and miles and miles of roof space in every city in the country remain to be reclaimed by landscape gardening. The Gardens of the Nations mark the first step in this direction, and we hope that they will indicate the way toward new developments in landscape plans for cities of the present and the future." Mr. Hancock designed and built the landscape gardens on the roofs of the British Empire Building and la Maison Francaise in Rockefeller Center.

Indian Girl Gets High School Diploma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ponca City, Okla.

IT HAS remained for Miss Marjorie Headman, 18-year-old full-blood Ponca Indian girl, to be the first of her tribe to graduate from the high school here. Miss Headman is one of the members of the Ponca City High School graduating class this year. During the commencement exercises she was introduced separately, because of this distinction, by Mr. Walter W. Isle, city superintendent, in presenting the class to the audience. Miss Headman lives with her parents on their land allotment, three miles south of this city.

Marjorie Headman

Frills and Furbelows Are Vital to Education, Conference Hears

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 19—Fads and frills in education, now under attack of school retrenchment programs, are far more vital than some of the traditional studies, such as geometry, Latin, and complex fractions, never used by the average student, it was declared yesterday in the discussion of modifications in education at the Educational Conference at Northwestern University.

Like the dash-boards of the early automobile, which were held to tenaciously long after they were useless, so some of the present day subjects in school, which people are hanging to at the expense of cooking, sewing, art and music, the so-called frills, should be removed from school programs, many teachers agreed.

It is a waste of time and money to teach French to "Bill," who probably will never see France, or to drill Grace on higher, intricate mathematics when she will never need to do more than add or subtract a few figures, one of the teachers said. Such subjects, including "Caesar," geometry and foreign languages, are superfluous and therefore the "real" fads and frills for most of the boys and girls today.

A plea for retaining the frills now being attacked was made by Dr. Wesley E. Peik, associate professor of education at the University of Minnesota. He said that the so-called fads and frills had really become a functional and vital part of the present school program in preparing young folks for living in the present social order.

"Every fad or frill in the school today," declared Dr. Peik, "was put there because of outside pressure, not by the teachers.

"The school of the 'three R's' is the school of 1775. Geography was added in 1825. Then came history, civics, manual training, home economics and others, all of which were put into the schools because of the pressure of some organization or outside influence. Often an organization at first paid for the instruction which was later adopted in the free curriculum.

"These latter frills now being criticized are more justified and have enriched our schools far more than some of the useless study of foreign languages, of mathematics, of past history instead of present, of military campaigns instead of social problems."

Teachers urged that the present need was for more social studies, for economics, political science, civics and current history.

Character building was pointed out as one of the greatest necessities in the schools today. The depression had shown people that they have neglected the modern moral problems and the confusion of the times indicates that education has not been effective in moral education, Dr. Peik declared.

for

each of the last nine years (ending June 30) advertisers have placed more space in The Sun than in any other New York evening newspaper. They find it profitable to advertise in The Sun because its circulation of over 300,000 is concentrated among the substantial, able-to-buy people of New York whose needs are growing and whose responsibilities are expanding. Advertisers looking for sales in the world's greatest market cannot afford to overlook this productive medium.

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NEW YORK

Army's Bombers Head for Dayton On Alaskan Trip

Crowd at Bolling Field Waves Farewell—Fog Delays Navy Fliers

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Ten bombing planes, comprising the Alaska flight squadron of the Army Air Corps, hopped off from Bolling Field at 10 a. m., E. S. T., today for Dayton, Ohio, on the first leg of their 8000-mile flight to Alaska and return. A crowd of 500 waved farewell to the 30 airmen.

Just before the take-off Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Air Corps, wished Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Arnold, flight commander, good luck.

"Let us show our people in Alaska," he said, "that while thousands of miles separate them from the parent country, only a few days intervene between a possible emergency and the arrival of a powerful air defense. To you and your comrades, Colonel Arnold, happy landing."

The planes formed into triads, circled over the Capitol, and then flew down Pennsylvania Avenue before heading for the west.

The armada will make only a brief stop at Dayton before roaring on to Minneapolis tonight. The squadron is due at Fairbanks on July 23.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—A day behind schedule on their mass formation flight from San Diego to Alaska, 11 navy seaplanes settled down on the waters of San Pablo Bay, north of here, yesterday, after a short hop from Santa Barbara and Avila Bay. They had been held in southern California waters overnight on account of fog conditions along the coast.

Today the craft will be joined here by a twelfth and then proceed northward. They will touch at Astoria, Ore.; Seattle, Ketchikan, Juneau, Cordova, Seward, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor and Sitka. On the return stops will be made at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, B. C.

At Bar Harbor Opening

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cecelia Loftus, Who Is Appearing at the Summer Theaters This Season, Now Playing in Maugham's "The Circle," at the Mount Desert Playhouse at the Casino, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Summer Theaters

This Week-End—The Mount Desert Playhouse at the Casino, Leighton Rollins' Bar Harbor theater, opened on Tuesday night with Cecelia Loftus in W. Somerset Maugham's "The Circle." Mr. Rollins announces Edith Barrett, Guy Bates Post, Francesca Bruning and Maude Adams among his coming list of stars. . . . "Double Door," with Mary Morris and Anne Revere in their New York rôles, is finishing a week's engagement at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis.

Eugenie Leontovich, noted Russian actress, has selected the rôle of La Cavallini in Edward Sheldon's "Romance" and will appear in it for the first time tonight at the Berkshire Playhouse (Stockbridge). The play has not been since the virtual retirement of Doris Keane, with whose name La Cavallini has been exclusively connected.

Attractions at the summer theaters within easy driving distance of Boston include: "Meet the Wife," at the Marshfield Hills Theater; "Goodbye Again," at Lynn and the aforementioned play at Cohasset.

"Tight Britches," which opened at West Falmouth on July 9 has moved on to Laurence Langner's Country Playhouse (Westport, Conn.) where it is closing a week's engagement. . . . "The Milky Way," one of New York's biggest hits last season, is at Peterborough. Howard Inches, founder and director of the Dramatic Festivals there, has taken the Hugh O'Connell rôle at the last minute. . . . Maude Adams is closing the first week of her "Twelfth Night" tour at the Ogunquit Playhouse (Ogunquit, Maine).

Next Week—Boston theatergoers will be furnished with a fourth nearby summer house on July 25, when the Oceanside Theater at Magnolia opens with Ann Andrews in "Oliver Oliver." William Williams, Oceanside director, announces four new plays to follow. . . . Walter Hartwig announces Peggy Wood in "The Closed Room," a new play at Ogunquit next Monday. . . . "A Lady Detained" is scheduled for the Wharf Theater (Provincetown) where it is being groomed for its Chicago and Boston runs.

"Love on an Island," a play which "has nothing to do with love and even less to do with islands" will be seen at Westport, Conn., beginning Monday. It was written by Helen Deutsch, will-known Broadway press agent. James Rennie, who was seen with Katharine Cornell in "Alien Corn" is the star. . . . Margalo Gilmore will have the lead in "Biography" at the Beach Theater (July 26 to 28). With her will be Jay Fasset, who is to play the part he created in the original production. Miss Gilmore was recently seen on Broadway in "Mary of Scotland."

Other attractions next week include:

Skowhegan, Me.—"No More Ladies," by A. E. Thomas, with Leona Powers and the Lakewood Players. Melville Burke directs.

Whitefield, N. H.—"Mary Tudor," the Forty-Niners, Yale dramatic group.

Tamworth, N. H.—"Ten-Minute Alibi," Anthony Armstrong thriller, by the Barnstormers. Schedule as follows: Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; Holderness, Tuesday; Franconia, Wednesday; Conway, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Dennis, Mass.—"Her Master's Voice," the Clare Kummer comedy, with Florence Reed and Donald Macdonald.

Newport, R. I.—"Bill of Divorcement," by Clemence Dane, with Frances Starr, Percy Waram and Wendy Atkin. Begins on Tuesday.

Madison, Conn.—"Art and Mrs. Bottle," by the Jitney Players, Alice Keating Cheney, director.

Marthas Vineyard—"The Devil Passes," presented by Phidelah Rice at the Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday, except probable local thundershowers Friday in north portion; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; continued warm Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest or west winds, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	81	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	80	84	New York	72	82
Chicago	74	92	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Denver	70	98	Philadelphia	74	86
Helena, Mont.	62	88	St. Louis	82	102
Jacksonville	80	94	St. Paul	76	90
Kansas City	86	108	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	66	80	Washington	76	90
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—9 a. m. July 19.
B—Maximum July 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 5:27 p. m., Friday 5:54 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30. Military Polonaise in A major ..... Chopin-Glasounov
Symphony No. 8 in B minor..Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
"Blue Danube" waltzes.....Strauss
"To a Wild Rose".....MacDowell
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah".....Saint-Saens

Near-by Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD — "Meet the Wife," by Lynn Starling. Presented by the Marshfield Players at the Marshfield Hills Theater, Marjorie Walsh, Edwin Gordon and Clayton Priestnal in leading rôles. 8:30.

LYNN—"Goodbye Again." A comedy presented by the North Shore Professional Players. Mahant and Broad Streets. 8:30.

COHASSET—"The Pursuit of Happiness," with Glenn Hunter, Humphrey Bogart, Ruth Hammond and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe Brown as "The Man on the Flying Trapeze" in "Circus Clown." Fenway at 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount at 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN—Last day of personal appearance of Max Baer, his brother "Buddy," and Benny Rubin. Screen feature, Damon Runyon's story, "Midnight Alibi," with Richard Barthelmess. 11:37 a. m., 2:05, 5, 7:58, 10:36.

FINE ARTS—"Throne of the Gods." Beautiful photography in this film record of expedition which conquered Jongsong Peak in the Himalayas. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Sein Liebesiied," with Willi Forst. Opens at 1.

STATE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." Ronald Colman as the dashing captain who now rescues a fair lady from the toils of an Oriental criminal. 12:38, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

BOSTON — "Charlie Chan's Courage," with Warner Oland. This time Oriental astuteness is on the side of the law. 10:13 a. m., 12:43, 3:13, 5:43, 8:13, 10:43. Also Chester Morris in "Embarrassing Moments."

KEITH'S — W. Somerset Maugham's story, "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:30. Also Lew Ayres in "Cross Country Cruise."

UPTOWN—Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Change of Heart." 1:10, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Murder at the Vanities."

ORPHEUM—Duke Ellington with his orchestra and a group of Negro entertainers. 12, 3, 6, 9. Screen feature, the star-filled "Hollywood Party."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "The Cactus King," Soglow cartoon; exposition of various card tricks; organologue; Edgar Kennedy comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

BEACON—Clive Brook in A. A. Milne's play, "The Dover Road," adapted for the screen under the title "Where Sinners Meet." 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:30. Also "All Men Are Enemies."

EXETER—Sylvia Sidney and Cary Grant in "Thirty Day Princess." 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous," and travelogue, "Italy."

Music

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—KRA Orchestra conducted by Will Dodge. Dean Road Playground. 8.
Overture, Tannhauser .....Wagner
Valse Triste .....Sibelius
Mazurka and Czardas from Coppelia .....Delibes
Valse Celebre .....Moskowski
Liebestraum .....Liszt
Les Preludes .....Liszt
Introduction Third Act of Lohengrin .....Wagner
Baritone Solo. Vision Fugitive (From Herodiade) .....Massenet
John Herrick
Entr'acte Valse from Naila.....Delibes
Huldigungs March from .....Grieg
Sigurd Jorsalfer .....

TOMORROW

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Dr. Earl Jan Bok continues with seminar devoted to galactic dynamics. Subject, "Moving Clusters." Harvard Observatory, 4:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Silver," by Mrs. Buhler. 11 a. m.

Log Chopping Contest Planned at Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 19—Scenes of "Olde England" will be enacted here during the week of July 24, when the Massachusetts State College Farm and Home Week will feature sheep dog trials and chopping contests.

Competition between shepherds and their dogs will be held for a trophy given by New England sheep and wool growers. Logs for chopping will be set in a perpendicular position this year, chopped to drop in a predetermined direction, and then two cuts made while lying on the ground. Two winners will be picked to compete in the state contest at the Greenfield fair in September, the winners to compete in the New England contest at the Eastern States Exposition.

Forthcoming Lecture On Christian Science

By a Member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

New Hampshire

Warner (auspices First Church, Concord): Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., July 29.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, every-day boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 113, New York City.

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INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook, Concordances and all books of reference also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON 117 E 24th Street New York City.

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FOR SALE—Small estate, old colonial house on hills above Troy, N. Y., within city limits but taxed as farm taxes; fully equipped with modern improvements. F. W. SIM, Tibbits Ave., Troy.

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BOSTON—Every type room; understanding, confidential service free to guests; be definite. For value, GRACE E. TIFFIN'S Room Directory, Room 302, 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1639.

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

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LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

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That Better Hard Coal
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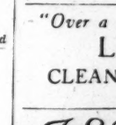

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ELDER'S
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MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

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Monroe 461

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OF ALL KINDS
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Telephone Scarsdale 4073

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Makes possible
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SYRACUSE

Robert E Gilman
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Famous From Coast to Coast
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the Florist
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of Style, Fit and Quality
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Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

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JULY CLEARANCES
Throughout the Store!
Shop often at Empsall's during July. You'll find new bargains every time you come!
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

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Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

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FOOD MARKET, Inc.
We Carry the Following Foods Nationally Advertised in the Monitor:
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Cocomalt
Kre-mel Dessert
Kellogg's Corn Flakes
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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

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MAUE FUEL OIL
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Permanents $5 up
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"Patronized by Particular People"

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144 MAMARONECK AVENUE
SPORT COATS, $13.95 and $15.00 Values, at $10.95

L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Dresses, Coats, Millinery, Lingerie
Clearance Sale on All Merchandise Before Our Annual Closing for the Month of August

THE
Standard Barber Shop
Wishes to Announce
that a new policy of reduced prices has been adopted at this shop.
All Haircuts 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

CUSTOM TAILORED
and READY-MADE SUITS for MEN
Stone's Clothes Shop
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

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PAINTING and DECORATING
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72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
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DINNERS 75c to $1.00
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Semi-Annual Sale
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Esther's
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Distinctive Individual Service
Permanents $5.00 up.
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32 Lawrence Street

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Ladies' Specialty Shop
Look for Our New and Larger Store at
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"Kickernick" sold exclusively with us.

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JULY CLEARANCE SALE
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421 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yon. 9794

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

NO BANK FAILURES IN 1934
RECOVERY PROGRAM CRITICS
STOCK MARKET BILL IS NO GOOD
DOWN WITH A.A.A. BANKHEAD BILL N.R.A. ETC.
AUNTY DEMOCRACY
G.O.P. ACTIVITY WORRIES DEMOCRATS
ETHIOPIA VIOLENCE

Patten in Dallas Journal
"What Say?"

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Farmer's New Scarecrow

Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
"Do You Suppose They Have a Brain Trust, Too?"

Herblock in Orange Daily Courier
The Impostor

With the Inventors

Golf Instructor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a corking golf instructor for all of us who have trouble keeping our heads down and our eyes on the ball. A helmet, attached to a wall, fits over the head, and to this head-holder is attached a rod which terminates in a sort of handcuff for the right wrist. This is to insure a nice full arc for the swing. This invention is the work of E. C. Nelson, C. W. Ledgerwood, and G. L. Wilson, of Duluth, Minn., and has been granted U. S. Patent No. 1962256.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING proceeds by chance; everything has its rule, and everything is determined by a power which rarely tells its secret. — JOSEPH DE MAISTRE.

A Word a Day

Pragmatic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Herr Hitler has emphasized the *pragmatic* character of dictatorship, contending that his purposes were in themselves sufficient justification for the extreme means used in their accomplishment" (Monitor editorial, July 14, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

officious — astute
relentless — perfectionist
fearless — ironic

Pronunciation: *Prag-mat'-ik* (vowels short).

Derivation: Our word comes from the Greek *pragmatikos*, "skilled in business," based on *pragmat-* (stem of *pragma*, "a deed, thing done," from *prassein*, "to do." Indeed, when the word first came into use in English, its derived meaning clung to it, "well-practiced, fit for business"; but today the word conjures up an officiously busy person, one who rules the roost in an opinionated and meddlesome way.

Note that the better sense of the root still holds to the form "pragmatical," which is commonly used in the sense of "pertaining to the practice or practical side of anything."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The Word "Fame"

IN THE Authorized Version of the Bible, the word "fame" is most commonly employed in the sense of "message, rumor, report" rather than in the familiar meaning of "reputation or renown." Thus in Luke 5:15, where we are told that "a fame" went "abroad of" the Way-shower, the term used is "logos" ("word or report"); while in Matt. 9:26 we read that "the fame hereof went abroad," where "fame" represents the Greek "phémé" ("speech, report, rumor"); and again, in Matt. 4:24, "his fame went throughout all Syria"—the sense seems to be "the report concerning him" (literally, "the hearing [akoé] of him"). In the Old Testament also "fame" is chiefly used to render words meaning "report" (e. g. in I Kings 10:7; Job 28:22) though in such a verse as I Kings 4:31, where the word employed in the original is "shém" (literally "name") the translation "fame" in its more modern sense of "renown" is clearly justified. (Cf. Hastings Dictionary: I, p. 845f.)

News about Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Nothing but poetry in a newspaper! That was true of the Cold Spring (N. Y.) New Year issue for 1933. The editor: George W. Seymour, veteran New York newspaper man.

"Closeness to real life, coupled with keen observation and a sleepless imagination, will open to the writer unsuspected opportunities at strange places," says Edward Mott Woolley in "Free Lancing for Forty Magazines." "It is hard to write of the people if we travel through life always in a Pullman."

The Communist organ, Pravda, was established in 1912 as an "underground" revolutionary newspaper. Its circulation is now about 1,700,000.

Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital
A Very Strange Case, Indeed.

In Lighter Vein

For Efficiency

Chief of Amateur Fire Brigade: "You're late in getting here."

Young Fireman: "I live a long way away."

Chief: "That's no excuse. In future you must live nearer the scene of the fire."—*Answers.*

Today's Limerick

A butcher once sold a full acre
Of land to his neighbor, a bacre,
Who now tries to raise
Enough so it pays
His bills to the candlestick macre.

A Live Wire

Postmaster: "Did you hear about Lem Huggins gettin' a telegram?"

Farmer: "Not Lem?"

Postmaster: "Yes; Lem."

Farmer: "Goodness me! It do beat everything the way the young fellers are forgin' to the front!"—*Western Canada Coal Review.*

Lover's Leap

They had been sitting together for some time when the girl's father entered the drawing-room and inquired: "Young man, do you know what time it is?"

The timid youth leapt to his feet and, stammering "Y-yes!" hurried into the hall and then out into the night. The girl's father stood bewildered.

"That's a queer fellow to have calling on you, Edna," he remarked. "Why did he rush off like that? I merely wanted to get the time from him."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not a Note

Bill: "You know that music stool you sold me?"

Jim: "Yes."

Bill: "Well, I've twisted and turned it in all directions, but I can't get a single note out of it!"—*Pearson's.*

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Monitor Clippings

A BRIGHT college lad makes the price of his athletic ticket each year just from Monitor clippings. There is such a variety of articles that are authentic which public speakers would welcome if along the lines they talk about; clubwomen are glad to get articles that tell of something of special interest to them; after-dinner speakers are always needing clever little stories. A young man, for example, who was starting with his first camera glady paid a small sum for the interesting and instructive items about care of a camera. Another, who expects to interest himself in newspaper work, bought a file of "News About Newspapers." If you want to earn money, look about you. There is gold in simple ideas. J. R. L.

Daily Anecdote

Day by Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN M. PALMER of Illinois, who was a major-general in the Civil War, and who also served his State as Governor and United States Senator, once told of a call he made upon President Lincoln in February, 1865. General Palmer had known Lincoln since 1839, and was a privileged caller at the White House.

President Lincoln was shaving, but called to the General: "Come in, Palmer. You're home folks. I can shave before you. I couldn't before those others, and I have to do it sometime."

After conversing on several subjects, General Palmer said good-naturedly: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, if anybody had told me that in a great crisis like this, the people were going out to a little one-horse town and pick out a one-horse lawyer for President, I wouldn't have believed it."

Mr. Lincoln, his face covered with lather, whirled about and leaned forward. General Palmer's first impression was that he was angry. Placing a hand on the General's knee, Lincoln said: "Neither would I. But it was a time when a man with a policy would have been fatal to the country. I have never had a policy. I have simply tried to do what seemed best each day, as each day came."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

JOE, that's the only name anyone seems to know for the man from the city mission who did odd jobs last winter for a hot lunch and "what you're a mind to give me."

He worked slowly, but well, and everyone began saving suits, rubbers, magazines, for him—anything that he could sell for a few cents.

One woman's husband is a candy salesman, and keeps his candies in the basement of his home. Joe cleaned that room and the salesman's wife gave him two pound boxes of candy besides his pay.

"I know you liked that," the writer remarked, knowing what plain fare he got at the mission.

"I gave it away," he answered. "There are two women who came to the mission. One has eight children, the other six. Their kids hadn't known what candy tastes like, so I gave it to them."

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"OUT TO THE FIELD." The figure is placed directly in the center of the picture; and the rather heavy shadow on the left side of the face should be softened. This could be done by reflecting light from a large piece of white cardboard.

"Vacation Reading." The background and a lack of separation in the tones detract from this picture. The light was flat, resulting in a print which is very soft and lacking in balance. The pose and absence of camera consciousness is pleasing. The arm of the chair cutting across the figure of the boy does not add to the quality of the print.

"Strange Noise." Any decided pattern in the background is displeasing. Bricks and mortar prove the worst combination. A correct background is one which is wholly subordinate to the main point of interest. In this picture the background is so obtrusive that it draws attention away from what the boy is doing. There is too much space at the left of the picture. If the reader will cover about an inch at the left margin, a decided improvement in composition will be seen. The opaque area in the right top corner also draws the eye from the main point of interest.

Watch out for backgrounds.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: If they'd put this country on a brass standard, we know a lot of people who would be well fixed.

Daily Oklahoman: If men were paid to play golf, they'd soon be striking for 18 holes or something.

Vacationing With Youthful Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): The Rev. G. W. Stephenson, Derry Village, N. H.; Clifford D. Grandt, Modesto, Calif.; Billie Lee Frei, Roanoke, Va.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Boarders

By CARMACK

Joan and her folks started on a vacation trip today—
And Sponge and I are all excited because Buzzy and Tiddlywinks are to stay at our house while they are away.
Of course the Boss is expecting Sponge to take care of Buzzy—
And he says my job will be to look after Tw.
But I think the Boss has the biggest job of all, and that's feeding us everyday—He says we are his "menagerie", or something like that—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Must the Children Pay?

THE plight of American public schools during the depression and the many-sidedness of the problem confronting them was exhaustively discussed at the recent convention of the National Education Association and has been considered at various times on this page. Remedies ranging from local action to federal aid to the extent of half a billion dollars have been suggested by those interested in education. Fundamental questions have been raised.

From all this emerges a major question: *Must the children pay for the depression?* Already they *have* paid dearly in the curtailment of facilities and opportunities. The depression reached the schools later than it did industry, trade and agriculture. Its hardships and havoc have continued after recovery has begun in other departments of national life. A year ago the United States Office of Education listed these casualties:

One hundred thousand more children denied all educational opportunities because of closing schools.

Shortened school terms put at least a million other children on learning rations close to the level of mental starvation.

One of every two cities compelled to drop some important school service.

One of every three teachers paid less than the "blanket code" minimum for unskilled labor.

Twenty-five thousand teachers dropped, although a million more pupils entered school.

Two hundred thousand certificated teachers unemployed.

Two hundred and fifty-nine school districts in twenty-nine states compelled to default on bonds.

The number of pupils per teacher increased—in some states to more than forty pupils per teacher on the average.

Nearly 2000 rural schools in twenty-four states failed to open last autumn because of lack of funds. Many private, parochial and business schools closed. In some communities free public schools became, of necessity, tuition schools, admitting only children whose parents could pay the rate asked.

America's proud boast that it is a land of opportunity, with education as the keystone, has suffered by comparison with the way other countries have sustained their schools during the depression. From such widely scattered and depression-hit countries as Chile, South Africa and England comes news that "schools are functioning in much their normal way"; "we have to a large extent spared our educational system the shock of the blow"; "adult education continued to expand; erection of more beautiful, effective, and better school buildings; and more equitable arrangements for secondary fees was adopted." In France, "salaries of all French public employees, including those of teachers, have first claim on the national budget." Mexico reports "renewed activity and plans for more rapid development." Thousands of new Mexican rural schools have been established in the last ten years.

In Australia it is reported that "no schools have been unnecessarily closed, many classes are increased in size, and standards of instruction and attendance are being maintained."

England and Wales report "lowered teachers' salaries are not regarded as permanent; . . . growth of junior secondary schools was remarkable." In the Irish Free State "the educational situation is continuing to improve." "No public and only a few private schools have closed," says New Zealand.

Furthermore, documentary evidence shows that American schools and school children in previous depressions were not made to suffer. Until the present depression—regarded as the most serious in the nation's history—the people of the country recognized that the best asset of a nation is trained intelligence. In general, the American people still believe, individually and collectively, in the need of education for the masses. Will they scrap that credo? Will they let the cost of the depression be charged to the children? Will they let the nation suffer for lack of a properly educated body of citizens?

The Consumer Unburdened

SIGNS indicate that one of the burdens imposed upon the American consuming public in boom years is at last being unloaded. This burden is the huge balance of unpaid debts which had pressed down upon the homes of the nation during the hard years. It made the road to recovery doubly hard. Even with wages once more coming in after a period of unemployment, there were debts to be paid before the pay envelope began to contribute in a positive way to recovery by adding to the purchasing power.

A recently published survey of the small-loan field discloses some interesting and more than hopeful facts. At the end of May, 1930, it is estimated that there were outstanding in short-term loans $2,400,000,000. At the end of May, 1934, this had dropped more than $1,000,000,000 to $1,363,000,000.

Pointing out that there always will be a huge balance shown under our present system of financing, the survey estimates that the outstanding debt will probably not drop below $1,000,000,000 on the present decline. And the fact that business is on the upgrade bears out this contention.

From this standpoint the present figures tell one of the most hopeful stories that business has heard in a long time. With this load of debt removed from the shoulders of those who have borne it over a period of years there should be a decided revival of real purchasing power.

But in those figures is also a profound lesson for future years. It is now widely recognized that installment buying and the piling up of debts was carried to an excess in the boom years that ended with 1929. With this load of debt gone, there should be a determined effort to keep installment and other debts in their proper place.

An Equality Plea to Germany

SECRETARY CORDELL HULL'S firm demand for treatment of American holders of German bonds equal with that already accorded other creditors is in every way justifiable. The Dawes and Young loans are the particular issues involved. They were sold in the leading lending countries under precisely the same conditions of security. Yet the German Government, in response to pressure from other creditors against its decision to waive interest payments for six months, has agreed to continue the service on the British-held bonds, and will probably do the same in respect of other creditors who can bring the same kind of pressure on Germany. Germany has been demanding arms equality; here is a plea to Germany for debt equality.

Americans are most affected by the German moratorium. From 1924 to 1929, when lending stopped altogether, they bought German obligations to the tune of $1,045,582,000 out of a total offering in all countries of possibly three times that amount. Of the sum issued in the United States, no less than $893,432,800 was already in partial default prior to the recent moratorium, which extended default to the Dawes and the Young loans.

These issues have a unique status among German debts. They were contracted by the German Government itself. They are both primary obligations of the National Government, and, in the case of the Dawes loan, specific security was pledged, which the World Bank, by possibly the most extraordinary step in the history of international finance, unsuccessfully tried to attach.

The weapon that the other creditors used in forcing payments is not available to the United States. Britain threatened to take over German assets in Britain and pay British bondholders with them. Obviously such a method would have been feasible only because British assets in Germany are not in excess of German assets in Britain. Otherwise the Germans could have countered the action effectively. The United States happens to be one of the few creditor countries which is prevented from following the British example because American assets in Germany are far in excess of German assets in the United States. Trade, for instance, shows a balance in favor of the United States.

But the weapon, even were it available to the United States, is a distasteful one. International relations have reached a pretty pass if a creditor Government of Britain's standing has to club a debtor Government of Germany's standing to make it pay up. Germany is at a genuine disadvantage in continuing to make payments. Its situation in this respect can never be satisfactorily adjusted until the creditors make the obligations more tolerable. Germany is entitled to reconsideration of the whole structure of its medium and long term debt. In the main this was contracted at usurious rates of interest. Even the Dawes loan bore a yield of 7.70 per cent (7 per cent plus an offering price of a $100 bond for 92 per cent).

The successful intervention of the various creditor governments other than the United States may prove a boomerang. If Germany is to be forced to service its foreign bonds, it must take measures which will insure the building up of foreign currencies. A possible method is to adopt currency devaluation. In that event some of the governments which have come to the aid of their bondholders will then find themselves besieged by their business men asking for protection against German competition.

For Courage, Too

IT SEEMS likely that in the next few months London will remove from itself a reproach to which it has long been subject. The Elian Society, which consists of admirers of the essays which Charles Lamb wrote under the pen name of "Elia," has secured permission to erect a monument to their author in the garden of Christ Church.

Although, with the possible exception of Dickens, Lamb has probably made more great literature with London as its subject than has any other writer, it is understood that this memorial would be the very first erected in his honor in any public place in the capital city of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Thus, in his centenary year, is justice to be done to Lamb's memory.

Absolute justice, too, might call for even more than the building of a stone memorial. Lamb is one of the best-beloved figures in the history of English literature. But the affection he has inspired has something slightly patronizing about it, as though he were an amiable child or even weakling unfitted to cope with the difficulties and robust opportunities of the world. He is generally pictured sitting on a stool in his City office, musing pleasantly but impractically on the days when he was at school at Christ's Hospital, and used, from the pit, to see the great actors and actresses of his youth. There is something almost wistfully Barriesque about the Lamb of most people's imaginations.

Whereas, in fact, he led a life of the sternest and most unwearying heroism, exercising a courage which most of the bravest men on the rolls of fame have probably not possessed. His sister, when Lamb was still a young man, slew her own mother in a fit of insanity, and to the care of this sister, Lamb, who could easily have disposed of her elsewhere, devoted himself. His sympathy and affection enabled her to lead not only a happy but also a useful existence, so that today Mary Lamb herself is remembered as the writer of some excellent children's tales. Many men have given their lives once for their friends; Lamb gave his daily. Of course, he will always be remembered as the gentle Elia. He should be remembered for his strength and courage, also.

Social Notes

THESE are gala days for American society reporters fortunate enough to receive resort assignments. At Newport the social furnace is running full blast. Bailey's Beach and the Casino echo and reëcho with well modulated laughter. At Bar Harbor the yachts are gay with bunting as luncheon cruises attract the younger set. At Southampton, Magnolia, and Lenox hostesses vie in friendly rivalry to provide entertainment for the socially elect. And so it goes by mountain, lake and shore as the summer season reaches its apogee.

The faithful chroniclers of society's activities keep us thoroughly informed and their columns in certain Sunday papers make jolly reading. The most unpretentious citizens among us know exactly who the guests were and what they wore whenever Mr. and Mrs. Apsley-Balmain entertain at their Newport "cottage." When the Slothechesters give an old-fashioned barbecue for the Nuovaricas on the sands at Mt. Desert we swallow all the details with our morning cereal. And when the Van Spode millions are joined to the Smill fortune through the marriage of Miss Mildred to Mr. Edwin we know about it almost as soon as the guests themselves, thanks to the society columns.

There are, however, various items of social interest which never get into the news, possibly through lack of space, and it would not be fair to criticize the society reporters for overlooking them. At the same time it might appear to many persons to be more in the spirit of the New Deal if, mixed in with the gay doings of the elect, one were able to read a few items like the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Perelli, accompanied by their eight children, visited Coney Island on Saturday. Four of the younger Perellis succeeded in reaching the water. . . . Mr. Milton Finkelstein Jr. is spending most of his vacation enjoying the bathing facilities provided by Hook & Ladder Company 54 at their headquarters. There are now six showers in constant operation for the use of summer visitors. . . . The fad of sleeping outdoors has been enthusiastically taken up by the East Side Set this summer. Hundreds of fresh-air fans may be seen nightly on the grass in Central Park. . . . Mr. Joseph Rathusky left home last Tuesday for camp. He will spend the remainder of the summer with the Connecticut Division of the CCC. His mother has written a letter to President Roosevelt thanking him for not forgetting young Joe. . . . Mr. Terence J. Mullavy, the popular District Leader, was guest of honor at a farewell dinner held last night at the Wampum Club, of which Mr. Mullavy happens to be president. With the permission of the Civic Investigation Committee, Mr. Mullavy is leaving on Wednesday for a three-months' cruise.

How much more interesting society notes would be if they were just a little more inclusive.

Captivity or Paradise

Book of the Day

AS IN his first success, "Soundings," Mr. A. Hamilton Gibbs writes again of the struggle involved when idealists seek to fulfill their craving for serenity and beauty, their desire for harmonious associations, while all the minutiæ of daily living seem to conspire against them. In his new treatment of this subject, RIVERS GLIDE ON (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50), Major Gibbs shows what happens to one of these idealists who suddenly finds all of his dreams possible of attainment.

George Hibberd, trying bravely to continue humdrum routine, while his thought is filled with dreams of life of perfect completeness in an atmosphere of beauty and peace, bitterly compares his existence with the course of a river which, thanks to "civilization," must flow sullenly through miles of slums and factories, before it can find its natural estate as a ribbon of pure water winding through untrammeled countryside, somewhere safe to sea. He is rebellious as he thinks of his nagging wife, Gwen; the twins, Hubert and Sylvia, extremely unpleasant specimens of cynical youth; the boy Michael, absorbed in airplanes, apparently oblivious of his family; Ruth, the youngster, growing up possibly to the same ignorance of all that really counts, to the same mental poverty which held the rest of the family in bondage.

Suddenly, the news comes that Hibberd has won a fortune in the Irish sweepstakes, and he realizes that he can escape with Ruth, sharing with her in a search for the "imponderables," achieving a spiritual reinforcement which may make their life worth while. Half of his fortune he gives to Gwen, enough to support her in London for the rest of her life; then, leaving her and the other three children, he and Ruth go off to the Continent. Aided by the gracious Ruth Bramshaw, who wants to help in giving the young Ruth an understanding of how fine life can be, George Hibberd and his daughter find happiness. To read thus of a man's good luck, while entertaining, is not thought-provoking. The serious reader wants to know of a man's actions in some ordeal, therefore Major Gibbs at this point causes numerous catastrophes to happen in Gwen's chaotic household, including the loss of the fortune her husband had left her. She sends a distress call to George, who is enjoying his paradise in Italy with the two Ruths, at peace for the first time in his life, and naturally he does not want to return to the old captivity. The chapters dealing with his final decision as to what course to take are handled with sympathy and understanding. To divulge the denouement would rob it of some of its effectiveness; suffice it to say that it well repays study.

Major Gibbs continues to indulge his habit of conscious showmanship, and in his desire to be outspoken sometimes shows a lack of taste. But if his contrasts are too pat and his coincidences too obvious, these are still only trivial faults, in comparison to his really laudable ideals and his indubitable skill in presenting them. Once again a novel of his may bear the promise of entertainment guaranteed.

MARION WEST.

Celebrities Off Parade: Julia Ward Howe

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

THE first time I ever saw Julia Ward Howe was in 1907 at a reception preceding a dinner of the Boston Authors' Club at a Boston hotel, soon after I had been elected a member. The doors had been thrown open for the guests to pass into the dining room, and Mrs. Howe, offering her hand to Thomas Bailey Aldrich, smilingly asked him to be her escort in leading the way. The quartet struck up the tune of "The Owl and the Pussy Cat," and Mrs. Howe cast formality to the winds, advancing gracefully to her seat at the head of the table swaying to the rhythm of the music, ably seconded by her partner. With this by way of overture, and with such a galaxy of literary stars in attendance, the dinner could not have been other than a brilliant success. I remember the applause when Owen Wister, later in the evening, referred to Mrs. Howe as "the woman who turned her pen into a sword," and to Thomas Wentworth Higginson as "the man who turned his sword into a pen."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Julia Ward Howe

During the many years that followed, Mrs. Howe and I were brought together frequently, particularly in our joint service to the Boston Authors' Club, which organization was really a child of hers, and always one of her pet interests. When the club was organized, no one challenged Boston's claim to the honor of being the literary hub of America, with the shades of Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Francis Parkman, and James G. Whittier still hovering over such successors as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, John Fiske, Louise Chandler Moulton, and Mrs. Howe. The meetings and dinners attracted celebrities from all over the country and from abroad, and our graceful, witty president proved the greatest magnet of them all.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson served the club as vice-president, and Mrs. Howe always referred to him as her "chief vice." At a meeting, one day, she and Higginson were standing with Edward Everett Hale and Dr. Holmes. The conversation turned upon Boston, and after each of the men had made some comment on the city, Mrs. Howe remarked, "It's a good thing for us that Boston doesn't drop its H's!" The club made her the center of its frequent celebrations. Her eighty-sixth birthday was celebrated with a festival suggested by the Welsh Eistedfodd, to which each member brought four lines of verse—a poetical four-leaf clover—in homage to the still-active president. She was indeed, as William Dean Howells once called her, "The literary impulse of Boston." Mrs. Howe was a wonderful conversationalist. At various times she talked with me of her intimate friends, Samuel and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, of James Freeman Clarke, Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, and Wendell Phillips. From her I learned more of the abolition movement than from any book; through her I became an avowed advocate of woman suffrage when to take such a position still required an explanation. She spoke often of her husband, Samuel Gridley Howe, the pioneer in work for the sightless, whom Whittier called "the Cadmus of the blind."

One day I asked her whence came the inspiration for writing her famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

"It was truly an inspiration," she replied. "It was written almost as in a dream—"

Mrs. Howe had gone to Washington in the late summer of 1861 with the Massachusetts war Governor Andrew and his wife, and the Rev. and Mrs. James Freeman Clarke. In the warlike atmosphere of the capital city she felt impelled to do her bit for the soldiers, but she could not find her niche. One day she heard passing soldiers singing "John Brown's Body," and Mr. Clarke remarked that it was a pity that more fitting words were not associated with that stirring song. She must have had this thought in mind when she retired that night. Before daybreak she suddenly awoke, saying to herself, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord." Lying perfectly still, she seemed to hear the rhythm of marching feet, and one by one the lines fell into place. Then she sprang out of bed, wrote the words upon a sheet of paper, and returned to sleep.

"When I next awoke," she told me, "I thought I had dreamed it all. I couldn't remember a single word—but there were the lines, scrawled out by my sleepy fingers."

I was happily among the guests in her Beacon Street home one afternoon when she thrilled us all by reciting these noble lines in her clear, firm voice. This occasion was vividly recalled when I was present, ten years later, at the memorial exercises held in Westminster Abbey for the American soldiers and sailors who had fallen in the Great War. In such an atmosphere, amid such surroundings, and under such circumstances, the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" brought forth the most blazing passion of patriotism I have ever witnessed, and left an impression I never expect to have repeated.

(Next Week: Charles Eliot Norton)

North . . South . . East . . West

The American Bar Takes Stock

By FRANK L. PERRIN

WIDE publicity is given far in advance of the meeting of the American Bar Association in Milwaukee late in August to the report of a special committee of lawyers which will be submitted at that time. The substance of the report is most interesting, though perhaps not altogether convincing when subjected, as no doubt it will be, to unprejudiced analysis. It smacks too strongly of special pleading to be persuasive. Lawyers are quite inclined, in pleading a cause to which they have lent their sympathies rather than their matured judgment, to consider only one side or aspect of the issue involved. I say this with all deference to the members of a learned profession for which I have the highest possible regard.

The burden of the brief, submitted in the form of a report, undertakes to challenge what are termed the extra judicial powers delegated to or assumed by boards and commissions set up under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The wisdom and propriety of setting up what, logically enough, may be regarded as supplementary or parallel tribunals which are equipped and empowered to discourage or make unnecessary the cumbersome adjudication of disputed individual rights might, from the standpoint of the meticulous defender of legalistic precedents, be properly challenged.

But is it not reasonable to insist that in a time of economic emergency, when capital and labor, under some degree of compulsion, are surrendering what may be termed vested rights, we can all quite cheerfully and without undue alarm permit a temporary overlapping of regulatory authority? It should not be forgotten that these boards and commissions are not presuming to perpetuate the rules and orders which economic necessity seems to demand that they promulgate. The committee cites the great volume of "laws" written and disseminated by these regulatory boards during the last year. By no proper method of defining or classifying these orders and rules can they be dignified by the term applied. They are not laws. They establish no precedent which can be cited in years to come by advocates and solicitors seeking to establish or to disprove some disputed theory.

* * *

It should be remembered by those who defend, as well as those who condemn the economic remedy which it is sought to apply under the ægis of the New Deal, that the legislation enacted in an effort to give the recovery program power and vitality, will in the main expire by limitation self-imposed. These acts can be repealed, if necessary, in the wisdom of Congress, at any time. With repeal or with the automatic expiration of these measures, all so-called decisions and precedents established by the boards and commissions they have created or may create will cease to trouble even the most solicitous.

I am inclined to the opinion, having from time to time observed the formulas followed by barristers, attorneys, solicitors and counselors both in and out of court, that any inquisitive committee of the American Bar Association which is deeply solicitous of the bar's welfare and thoughtful as to its future status as the representative of the judicial branch of the Government, should look somewhat farther in its inquiry than it seems to have done. Such an inquiry might disclose the emergencies, during the last three or more decades, which have made necessary the establishment of boards and commissions to regulate and control land and water carrying rates, power and light companies, communications systems, the sale of stocks and bonds under the so-called "blue-sky" laws, and many other branches of private and public business. These governing boards have been endowed with at least quasi-judicial power. It would be as reasonable to insist that all the functions of these modern regulatory bodies could have been expeditiously exercised through and by the courts as to insist that administration of the national recovery program could thus be made practical.

* * *

The tempo which the bar has set for the American courts would have made impossible, by strictly judicial processes, the imposition of necessary regulatory authority. If this is true of the progressive period of public utility development, certainly it is true of this emergency period into which extravagance, shortsightedness and profit-seeking have brought the people of today. The proverbial delays of justice, the endless subterfuges resorted to by counsel, and the wealth of influential litigants, have combined popularly to disqualify the courts as tribunals of refuge in time of a national emergency.

That dignified body to which this special investigating committee will report is made up of the responsible and high-minded members of the bar. That organization will hardly be influenced or persuaded by any survey of affairs which does not embrace a study of those causes which may have contributed to conditions not universally approved. The American bar, if it is to hold itself out as the champion of justice and equity, must first prepare itself to insure those who seek relief in the courts that such relief will be quickly available.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

From Bank to Prison

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"I lost it all betting on the horses," confessed an assistant manager of a New York bank, charged with a shortage of $36,000. A Washington bank teller was arrested for defalcation of $104,000, lost in five years playing the "tip sheets." Three young men connected with a Chicago bank squandered $250,000 of the bank's money, and were sent to the Illinois Penitentiary; and another Chicago teller was sentenced to ten years for embezzling $108,000, lost on the races in eight months. A clerk in a Philadelphia bank played the dog races with $25,000 belonging to the depositors in his bank.

Maryland has legalized pari-mutuels, and a large casualty company has traced thirteen criminal derelictions by bonded clients in a recent year to this cause.

It's a pipe dream to imagine that a state or the Federal Government can establish under law race-track betting to reduce taxation, without robbing the people and causing additional new taxes for police, courts and prisons to gather in the human wreckage.

Here are samples: A volume of ninety pages recording crimes and disasters from turf betting in Detroit only for seven months of 1922, published by the Detroit News, contained three murders, three suicides, two desertions, eleven divorces, fifteen "nonsupport," five disappearances, three robberies, five forgeries, nine embezzlements, four larcenies, twenty-two were jailed, five in state prison, three insane, and twenty-eight whose young children became dependents.

Bills to legalize horse-race betting and lotteries are pending in Congress and state legislatures. Letters in protest to representatives and senators should be promptly sent.

EBEN W. BURNSTEAD.

Boston.